Third Series, No. 30

Friday, March 20, 1964
Phalguna 30, 1885 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Seventh Session
(Third Lok Sabha)

सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

New Delhi

CONTENTS

	COLUMNS
No. 30—Friday March 20, 1964/ Phalguna 30, 1885 (Saka)	
Oral Answers to Questions—	
*Starred Questions Nos. 673, 676 to 681, and 684 to 689	6431—70
Short Notice Question No. 13	6470—81
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 675, 682, 683 and 690 to 692	6481—85
Unstarred Questions Nos. 1339 to 1359 and 1361 to 1378	6485—6507
Arrest and release of Member on Bail	6508
Papers laid on the Table	6508—09
Demands for Grants—	
Ministry of Defence	6509—79
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty	6511—28
Shri Ranga	6528—45
Shri Sham Lal Saraf	6545—55
Shri Raghunath Singh	6555—65
Shri Iqbal Singh	6565—71
Shri Kashi Ram Gupta	6571—79
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions	
Thirty-seventh Report	6579-80
Resolution *re* : Nationalisation of film industry—withdrawn	6580—6607
Shri R. G. Dubey	6581—86
Shri S. M. Banerjee	6586—88
Shri D. C. Sharma	6589—91
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa	6591—95
Shri Bade	6595—98
Shri H. C. Soy	6598-99
Shri Sham Nath	6599—6607
Resolution *re* : minorities in East Pakistan	6607—6646
Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri	6607—19
Shri H. N. Mukerjee	6621—27
Shri Raghunath Singh	6627—31
Shri Gulshan	6631—34
Shri P. R. Chakraverti	6635—38
Shri U. M. Trivedi	6638—42
Shri P. R. Patel	6642—45

*The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

LOK SABHA

Friday, March 20, 1964/Phalguna 30, 1885 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Indian Nationals' Claims for War Damages

\+

*673. Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri Dhaon:
Shri Yashpal Singh
Shri Balakrishnan:

Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an agreement between India and Japan has been signed about the settlement of all claims for damages sustained by Indian Nationals during the Sino-Japanese War and Second World War; and

(b) if so, the total amount to be given under the agreement?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. An agreement in respect of settlement of claims arising out of Sino-Japanese War has been executed on the 14th December, 1963, according to which the Government of Japan have paid Rs. 1:?0 lakhs in settlement of the claims. The claims of Indian nationals against Japan as a result of the Second World War were of two categories, namely (i) Yen balances of Indian nationals in Japan, and (ii) Properties of Indian nationals which were taken over by the Government of Japan. These claims have been liquidated by the Government of Japan by exchange of letters between the Government of India and the Government of Japan. The amount involved is Rs. 87 lakhs.

श्री भी० प्र० यादव : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जापान के साथ जो इकरार हुआ है उसमें भारतीय राष्ट्रिकजनों की क्षति पूर्ति के लिए कुल कितनी रकम की मांग की गयी थी, और उस मांग में जो रकम मिली है वह कुल मांग के आधार पर है या उसका कुछ भाग मिला है ?

Shri Kanungo: There are two categories as the statement says.

Mr. Speaker: Is the total amount also given in the statement?

Shri Kanungo: No; it is not given in the statement. About sixty per cent of the claims are admissible.

श्री भी० प्र० यादव: क्या इस तरह का इकरार जापान के अलावा किसी और देश से भी किया गया है ? यदि हां, तो वह किन किन देशों के साथ किया गया है ?

Shri Kanungo: I am not sure whether any claims are outstanding. But about Japanese claims, they have been completely liquidated in December.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : यह रुपया हिन्दुस्तान के उन नागरिकों को किस प्रोपोरशन में तकसीम किया जाएगा ?

Shri Kanungo: There are two types of individual claims: one arising out of action in Shanghai in 1937 and the other arising out of the last World War.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is it not a fact that during the Second World War, India not being a free country, the Congress Party and the other parties, except the Communist Party, regarded this as an imperialist war and refused to participate in the war effort, and, therefore, the free India Government, after India attained Independence, voluntarily, and as a gesture of friendship and goodwill to Japan, renounced all claims for war reparations and, if so, what are these claims about?

Shri Kanungo: These are individual claims of citizens who lost property . . . (*Interruptions.*)

Mr. Speaker: Government must have renounced their claims but not individual citizens their claims.

Shri Balakrishnan: May I know whether there has been any agreement about the payment of the amount and, if so, when it will be paid?

Shri Kanungo: The money has been paid.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Why has it taken such a long time to settle these claims, and when will they be finally settled and paid to the people?

Shri Kanungo: It has been finally settled and it is being paid to the people. The time taken was because the Japanese Government did not admit the claims in the first instance.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: May I know if any portion of the claims that will be recovered from Japan pursuant to this agreement will be paid to those Indian nationals who suffered very heavy damages on account of bombing by Japan of Rangoon on 23rd December, 1941.

Shri Kanungo: These are individual citizens' demands of their losses for which they had lodged their claims and which have been accepted.

श्री बूटा सिंह : कुछ भारतीय नागरिक बर्मा में थे और उनके क्लेम जापान सरकार ने नामंजूर कर दिये थे और उनको कुछ शिकायतें थीं । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार के पास उनके रिप्रेजेंटेशन आए हैं ? यदि हां, तो उन पर सरकार क्या कर रही है ?

श्री कानूनगो : क्लेम्स की जांच हो गई है । जिन क्लेम्स को जापान सरकार ने कबूल किया है उनका पेमेंट होगा ।

श्री बूटा सिंह : जो क्लेम नामंजूर कर दिए गए हैं उनके लिए क्या सरकार कुछ कर रही है ?

श्री कानूनगो : नहीं ।

Export Incentives to Small Industries

\+

*676. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri Dhaon:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to give adequate incentives to small industries to boost exports; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposal, if finalised?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). The incentives admissible against exports of various products are available to small scale manufacturers also. It is proposed to encourage and assist exports from the small scale sector by organisational steps through the establishment of separate Export Houses and Corporations such as the Punjab Export Corporation. The EASI Scheme of the State Trading Corporation is also helping train small scale exporters.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know what the composition of this Punjab Export Corporation is and when it was established?

Shri Kanungo: It is a Corporation set up by the Punjab State Government. It was set up sometime in 1963.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if the Central Government is not having any direct hand in providing incentives to the small-scale industries such as those existing in Batala, Ludhiana, Jullundur and other places? Is it going to leave the whole thing to the State Government to manage on its own?

Shri Kanungo: As has been explained in the answer the incentives are available product-wise and not person-wise. Therefore, the incentives are admissible whether it is in scheduled industry or in small-scale industry. The main difficulty with small industries is that they cannot organise themselves into viable units for maintaining export contacts. That is where the Government of India is helping.

Shri Bade: Are there any standards or any criteria given to the States to distribute these incentives to the handicrafts?

Shri Kanungo: These incentives are available, as I said, to all the exporters in all products. The States do not have to do that. The particular individual or company or organisation does it.

Shri Firodia: May I know if priorities will be given for getting raw materials if they want to export the finished products?

Shri Kanungo: In fact, all the incentives are organised in this way that it would fetch extra raw materials.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि यह जो सहायता दी जा रही है यह पबलिक सेक्टर में दी जा रही है या प्राइवेट सेक्टर में भी दी जायेगी ?

श्री कानूनगो ये स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज तो सभी प्राइवेट सेक्टर में हैं ।

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : क्या यह बात सही है कि बहुत सी स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज को रा मैटीरियल के बारे में शिकायत है कि उनको रा मैटीरियल बहुत कम मिलता है, और यह शिकायत बहुत से राज्यों में है ? यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार कोई इन्तिजाम कर रही है कि इन इंडस्ट्रीज को रा मैटीरियल उचित मात्रा में मिल सके ?

श्री कानूनगो : यह सही है और इसके लिए कोशिश की जा रही है । जब हमारे पास फारेन एक्सचेंज होगा तब इस मांग को पूरा कर सकेंगे ।

Coal Production

\+

*677. { **Shrimati Savitri Nigam:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering** be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken in 1963-64 to increase the coal production in the private collieries; and

(b) whether any scheme of modernisation has been chalked out?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri Thimmaiah): (a) The following broad steps were taken:—

(i) Arrangements were made for adequate supply of power, explosives, iron and steel, cement, timber, etc;

(ii) The rail transport capacity was generally increased.

(iii) The schemes of subsidy for stowing and assistance to collieries handicapped by adverse factors were liberalised.

(iv) The rate of development rebate for this industry was raised from 20 per cent to 35 per cent from April, 1963.

(v) On March 3, 1964, a price increase of Rs. 1·25 per tonne was given for coals of Selected Grades, both coking and non-coking, and of 75 nP. per tonne for coking coals conforming to Grade I.

(b) The progressive units of the industry are effecting modernisation. In the context of the World Bank Loan, some 117 units have actually furnished projects for import of machinery and equipment, which will help in the process of modernisation.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know to what extent the target of coal production in the third Plan has been fulfilled and if it has not been fulfilled, what are the reasons?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): As against the target of 69 million tons for the current year, we will be producing 66 or 67 million tons. This is more than enough to meet the demand. The third Plan target was fixed at 97 million tons, but now the reassessment shows that 97 million tons will not be necessary to meet the demand. It will be at a lower level and we would be able to meet that.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: In reply to part (b) of the question, the hon. Parliamentary Secretary said that World Bank loans have been given to the private colliery people for modernisation. May I know what percentage of modernisation would be made by these loans and whether any further help is required?

Shri C. Subramaniam: As already stated in the answer, 117 units have taken up this modernisation programme and they have applied for the World Bank loan and they have been provided. A target date of 1st July, 1963 was fixed for the utilisation of the loan. But now, in view of the fact that it has not yet been fully utilised, it has been extended to September, 1965.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether it is a fact that the demand for coal has slackened recently and the target fixed for the Third Five Year Plan is going to be lowered?

Shri C. Subramaniam: "Slackening" is not the word to be used. The demand has not increased as we expected or to the extent we expected.

Shri Ramachandra Ulaka: May I know whether it is a fact that the production in steel plants was affected due to the short supply of coal during the last year; if so, to what extent?

Shri C. Subramaniam: No, Sir.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: What has been the effect of all the steps taken, as mentioned by the hon. Parliamentary Secretary, and may I know what percentage of increase there has been in coal production?

Shri C. Subramaniam: As I have already stated, we are now producing at the level of 66 million tons to 67 million tons per annum. It is enough to meet the existing demand.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know how far it is correct that the coal that was left at the pit-heads or supply dumps of private collieries was not lifted to the extent it had to be by the end of this year?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Sir, there is a separate question coming up later on that.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: What are the main reasons for the slackening down of the demand? May I know whether this slackening is of a temporary nature or a permanent one and whether it is for all qualities or for some special quality only?

Shri C. Subramaniam: All that will come in the next question.

श्री गुलशन: पिछले दो साल से पंजाब में कोयले की बहुत कमी रही है तो क्या वह कमी आज पूरी हो गई है?

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether the deficiency in the supply of coal to Punjab has been made up?

Shri C. Subramaniam: All regions are now being supplied to the extent there is demand.

Shri Daji: The Minister gave the number of mines which have started the modernisation programme. Will the Minister kindly inform us the amount of loan that will be utilised by the applicants and whether the matching contributions have been made by the mine owners or whether it is under a guarantee by the Government through the banks?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The total loan made available for modernisation of coal mines was Rs. 16.67 crores out of which Rs. 14·34 crores have been allotted to the existing mines for the purpose of expansion and modernisation. It is expected that the whole of this amount would be utilised by the middle of next year.

Shri Daji: What about the matching grants? I want to know whether it has been made by the mine owners.

Shri C. Subramaniam: The mine owners will have to find their rupee part of it.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या यह सही है कि इस समय पबलिक सैक्टर तो डैफिसिट में रन कर रहा है और प्राइवेट सैक्टर सरप्लस में चल रहा है और क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बतला सकते हैं कि दोनों में फर्क कितना है ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The public sector production also is keeping up to the demand. As a matter of fact, we have to take an overall view, find out the demand and match the production to that extent. And, to the extent necessary the public sector also is producing.

Public Sector Projects

+

*678. { **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any standard schedule has been worked out for construction work of Public Sector Projects under the control of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering as recommended by the study team on Plan Projects set up by the Planning Commission; and

(b) if not, the reasons for not accepting the recommendation?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) and (b). The question of formulation of standard schedules of rates on a zonal basis is still under consideration of the Planning Commission. Pending formulation of such standard schedules of rates, some of the Undertakings have prepared their own schedules of rates while others are making use of the available P.W.D. schedules.

Shri Subodh Hansda: The Minister stated that there is a proposal for setting up a zonal cost reduction unit. I would like to know why it has been proposed to have only a zonal reduction unit and why it is not for the entire industry under the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering?

Shri P. C. Sethi: The Planning Commission has decided to prepare a zonal schedule for the various works that are to be undertaken. There is no question of a zonal reduction system.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether it is a fact that in all the major projects there are certain reduction units which have their own schedules and, if so, whether they have been able to bring down the cost

of construction, particularly on the civil side?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): The schedules vary according to the zones, because the cost of labour varies. That is taken into consideration in fixing the standard schedule of rates. That is why it is being done on a zonal basis.

औद्योगिक बस्तियां

+

*६७६. श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :
श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्री शिव चरण गुप्त :
श्री श्यामलाल सर्राफ :
श्री वी० चं० शर्मा :
श्री हेमराज
श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :
श्री धुलेश्वर मीना :
श्री दलजीत सिंह :
श्री सरजू पाण्डेय :
श्री इ० मधुसूदन राव :
श्री रामचन्द्र उलाका :

क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजनावधि में अब तक औद्योगिक बस्तियों की स्थापना और कार्यवहन के बारे में राज्य सरकारों को केन्द्र द्वारा कितना सहायक अनुदान तथा ऋण दिया गया है ; और

(ख) तीसरी योजनावधि में किन राज्यों में कितनी औद्योगिक बस्तियां स्थापित कर दी गई हैं और कितनी अभी स्थापित होने वाली हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री कानूनगो) : (क) और (ख). एक विवरण सदन की मेज पर रखा जाता है । [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या एल०टी०—२५६०/६४]

Mr. Speaker: When the answer is that "A statement is laid on the Table of the House", then there is necessity to read it both in Hindi and in English. One is enough.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: What is the criterion for allotting these industrial estates to various places? Is it a fact that most of the industrial estates are located in areas which are already very much industrialised?

Shri Kanungo: The initiative for setting up industrial estates is with the State Governments. The criterion usually is the presence of entrepreneurs who are prepared to take advantage of the facilities offered by the industrial estates.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether it has been brought to the notice of Government that under the present policy the industrial areas are getting urbanised and the backward areas are not getting their due share? If the answer is in the affirmative, what steps are Government going to take to remove this anomaly?

Shri Kanungo: There is a special provision that preference is to be given to proposals for industrial estates in non-urban areas. Better terms are also given to such estates.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know whether the Government is aware that a number of such industrial estates that have been constructed have not gone into production and a number of sheds are lying vacant? May I know the reasons for that?

Shri Kanungo: Bad planning, at least in the case of one or two States.

Shri Ranga: Have Government tried to see from time to time how their advice is being followed by the State Governments? Would it be possible for them to give advice to the State Governments in the light of actual achievements, from time to time? For instance, in cities like Hyderabad, Bombay and Ahmedabad, there are industrial estates 5 to 10 miles away from the city.

Shri Kanungo: There are two aspects—one is encouraging the small industries, which is the main aspect.

In any case, the final decision lies with the State Government because financial responsibility is taken by that. The Government of India only advances loans, which is a liability on the States.

Shri Ranga: You can give them advice also.

श्री त्रिभुवनाय पाण्डेय : उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को कितना धन दिया गया है और क्या वह धन सब व्यय हो गया है ?

श्री कानूनगो : व्यय नहीं हुआ है । इस स्टेटमेंट के साथ जो एनैक्सचर दिया गया है उसमें यह आंकड़े दिये गये हैं ।

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether the idea of setting up rural industrial estates has been given up? If not, in what way is it being pursued?

Shri Kanungo: As I have mentioned earlier, proposals for industrial estates in rural areas have preference. Though I have not got the break-up, I believe almost 20 per cent of the estates in the Third Plan are in the rural areas.

Shri Ramachandra Ulaka: May I know whether the Orissa Government have requested the Centre for any extra help for setting up industrial estates in rural areas during the remaining period of the Third Plan and, if so, the total amount proposed to be given by the Centre to the State during the same period?

Shri Kanungo: Yes, Orissa has got the largest number of proposals—51 proposals.

Shri A. P. Jain: May I know whether any general evaluation of the industrial estates has been done; if so, how many are working efficiently, how many indifferently and how many are a failure?

Shri Kanungo: There has not been any evaluation of the industrial estates as such; but there has been an evaluation in 1963 of the whole programme of small-scale industries which includes the industrial estates programme and the finding of that evaluation report is that by and large the best way to stimulate industries is the small-scale sector.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The statement laid on the Table shows that in Jammu and Kashmir the number of industrial estates which started functioning in the Third Plan period is only one whereas the industrial estates completed but not functioning as on 30th June, 1963 are as many as nine. That breaks the record for all the States; there are not as many as that in any other State. Is it due to some sort of mal-functioning on the part of the former Government of Jammu and Kashmir? The Government has been changed now; but did the former Government not co-operate well or what happened?

Shri Kanungo: The fact is that the Government of Jammu and Kashmir went in largely for this programme and built up the estates.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Mal-functioning.

Shri Kanungo: One of the reasons, which is common all over the country and more particularly in Jammu and Kashmir, perhaps is the non-availability of essential raw materials of the modern type. Therefore there has been a lag in availing of the facilities of the estates.

Shri Balakrishnan: I want to know the nature and the work of the rural industrial areas which have been set up or are proposed to be set up.

Shri Kanungo: The idea of an industrial estate is that certain facilities, like, accommodation, power and water, are available on rent to parties which want to invest their money in setting up industries.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: How is it that not a single industrial estate has started functioning in Madhya Pradesh? Although five industrial estates have been completed, not one has started functioning in Madhya Pradesh even up to 1964. Is there anything particular about Madhya Pradesh regarding this or is there obstruction from the Centre?

Shri Kanungo: I would ascribe it to the programme being taken up late in Madhya Pradesh, the distances are rather great and, when the estates are built up, they are caught up with the shortage of raw materials.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: What has distance to do with that?

Shri Bade: There is no dearth of raw materials.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members wanted the information and the hon. Minister has given it; if it is wrong, there are other remedies.

Coal Production

\+

*680. **Shri Heda:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Jedhe:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering** be pleased to state:

(a) wheher it is a fact that coal production has considerably slowed down during the third year of the current plan.

(b) the total estimated production during 1963-64;

(c) whether it is also a fact that considerable stocks of coal have piled up at the pit-heads;

(d) if so, the extent of such stocks at the end of each of the past three months; and

(e) the steps being taken to improve the situation?

Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri Thimmaiah): (a) No, Sir.

(b) During 1963-64, the estimated production would be between 66 and 67 million tonnes.

(c) and (d). The pithead stocks in the past three months were as follows:—

November, 1963	4·31 million tonnes
December, 1963	4·46 million tonnes
January, 1964	4·72 million tonnes

(e) Steps taken include the following:—

(i) Industrial consumers have been advised that they can take any amount of additional coal by sending a programme direct to the Coal Controller, without being sponsored by the recommending authorities, as normally done.

(ii) Low priority consumers, like brick kilns, can ask for additional supplies, irrespective of their quotas.

(iii) In the meantime, a re-assessment of consumers' demand, gradewise, is being made in order to see to what extent regionwise and gradewise production may in future be matched with such demand.

Shri Heda: In view of the fact that so much coal has accumulated at the pitheads, why is there still restriction over its movement or supply; why is it not made free?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): The movement is limited by the transport facilities. As far as the quotas are concerned, any demand made is now immediately met. Any limitation that is there is with regard to transport.

Shri Heda: In view of the fact that the demand for coal has not come up to expectations as envisaged by the Third Five Year Plan, are Government going to reassess the requirements and change the production programme?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Yes, Sir; a re-assessment has already been made and the Plan re-appraisal document shows that.

Shri Karni Singhji: May I know in view of the large lignite deposits

in Rajasthan and Palana, if the Government have any proposal to have open cast system there?

Shri C. Subramaniam: That project is under consideration now and we are hoping to utilise that lignite for the purpose of putting up a power plant there.

Shri Subodh Hansda: In reply to part (a) of the question, the Parliamentary Secretary to the hon. Minister said, "No." But may I know whether it is a fact that the target of production particularly of common coal has exceeded and that is one of the reasons why the coal miners have slowed down the production to keep the prices steady?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The hon. Member's question is: whether it is a fact that the coal production has considerably slowed down. It has not slowed down. As a matter of fact, it has shown increase from month to month and also in comparison to the year 1962. But the demand has not gone up as it was anticipated.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know whether the Government has received representation from Indian Colliery Owners Association and also from the Coal Producers Association to the fact that irrational use of coal irrespective of its quality is working against the policy of conservation and, if so, whether the Government will orientate its policy keeping in view the total reserve of coal that has so far been discovered?

Shri C. Subramaniam: As far as the higher-grade coals are concerned, the consumption is allowed only in areas where such high-grade coal is required. But the main difficulty has arisen now with regard to the consumption of the lower-grade coal. That has been mainly because we did not expect and we did not want any expansion in the production programme of grades II and III. In spite of that, there has been considerable expansion in the production of these categories. That has led to the difficulty.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: What are the reasons for this slumping down of the demand and may I know whether this is for all varieties or for some particular varieties of coal?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Mainly in the lower varieties, Grade II and III.

Shri Daji: Is the Government aware that because of this going down of production and accumulation of stocks at the pitheads, coal miners are retrenched in a large number and it is, therefore, creating difficult problems and, if so, what steps are being taken to see that this trend does not develop which will permanently hinder the coal production?

Shri C. Subramaniam: For the last few years, we have been accustomed to scarcity market. But if we look at the pithead stock, it does not amount to even one month's production and this is not much when compared to the production programme. Some attempts have been made to retrench labour in some of the mines, but we are making attempts to see that there is no such retrenchment.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would like to know what is the total number of workers who are likely to be retrenched as a result of this accumulation of stocks at the pit-heads and what concrete steps are being taken to see that they are offered alternative jobs.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I am afraid, the hon. Member should put a separate question for this.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know if it is a fact that Poland has recently proposed to train some Indian personnel in deep coal mining and, if so, may we have an idea about this?

Shri C. Subramaniam: There is a proposal to train some of our engineers in Poland in deep mining methods. I cannot immediately give all the details of the project.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या यह ठीक है कि जहां एक तरफ डिमांड से ज्यादा सप्लाई हुई है, वहां दूसरी तरफ़ इस वक्त फ़ाइन

क्वालिटी आफ़ कोल की बहुत शार्टेज है ? यह कमी कब तक पूरी हो जायेगी ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: There is no shortage of the fine quality of coal. There is enough to meet the demand. There is a surplus in the lower grade of coal.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: The hon. Minister has replied that there is no short supply and the quota is easily available and that the only bottle-neck is the transport facility. On the other hand, there is the question of retrenchment. When there is more supply and when there is less demand, may I know why this quota system is still continuing and why the people are not allowed to get their supplies directly?

Shri C. Subramaniam: In the answer, it was mentioned that anybody can apply directly now and get the necessary coal from the coal mines.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: In spite of the fact that coal production has gone up and there is accumulation of coal at the pit-heads, why is it that coal is not given in full to the people in Bihar for brick-burning purposes?

Shri C. Subramaniam: As I have already stated, there is absolutely no limitation now with regard to the demand to be made by anybody. Anybody can get coal . . .

Shri D. N. Tiwary: But they are not getting it.

Shri C. Subramaniam: If the demand is for the higher grade coal, and particularly coking coal, there are restrictions.

Production Bonus in Bhilai Steel Works

\+

*681. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 16,000 employees of the Bhilai Steel Works declined to accept their pay packets for January, 1964;

(b) whether the unit of the AITUC had given a pay strike call on the 25th January, 1964 to back their demands insisting that all categories of workers should be brought under the Production Bonus Scheme; and

(c) the steps taken to settle the dispute?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) Three days are ear-marked for payment and bulk of the employees received payment on the 2nd and the 3rd instead of the 1st Feburary, 1964.

(b) and (c). No strike notice as such was given to the management, though some leaflets were circulated by one of the Unions, and there was no question, therefore, of settling any dispute. In any case most of the workers accepted their pay a day or two late.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: In view of the good performance of Bhilai, may I know why this bonus was not paid to all categories of workers?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): The incentive bonus is for the purpose of increased production. Whether the clerical staff participate in the production is a matter for consideration. Simply because a teacher or a sweeper in the township belonging to a steel organisation belongs to the steel organisation, incentive production bonus cannot be paid to him. It is a matter for us to lay down the policy as to who would be entitled to the incentive production bonus and who would not be.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know whether there is some recognised union also there which is a unit of the INTUC and if so, what its attitude was?

Shri C. Subramaniam: This so-called demonstration or strike was organised by the AITUC and not by the representative union.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know how far our production bonus scheme compares favourably with similar schemes which are prevailing in other democratic countries of the world, and whether we have taken any country as our model or whether we have evolved a scheme of our own?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Naturally, we are guided by things happening in other parts of the world. But, still, some things have to be adapted to the conditions of India, and, therefore, we have formulated a bonus scheme suitable to our conditions, particularly, with regard to the workload. But we are now considering whether this scheme should be further modified.

Shri K. N. Pande: May I know whether in places where such incentive production bonus schemes are operating, all the employees are getting the benefit of the scheme, whether they are connected with the production or not?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Only the workers involved in the production programme are entitled to the incentive production bonus.

Shri A. P. Jain: Do Government propose to end with the incentive bonus scheme or is there any intention, with a view to establish more of industrial peace, to give any kind of a profit bonus to all other workers?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The Bonus Commission has just submitted its report. That will have to be considered and final decisions taken by Government.

Shri Bade: May I know whether the incentive production bonus is given group-wise or individual-wise, because I find that in Bhilai, they have introduced the group-wise system?

Shri C. Subramaniam: It is group-wise. We cannot judge the performance of each individual.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: From the statement of the hon. Minister it appears that it is the management which will select those persons who are entitled to the incentive production bonus, from among those who are directly connected with production. I want to know whether those who are incidentally connected with production are entitled to it and whether the work-charged employees are also entitled to it?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Even the work-charged employees, if they are directly connected with the production programme, are entitled to it.

Shri Daji: Are Government aware that in this very matter there is the award of an industrial tribunal interpreting and extending the categories of workers to whom this bonus would be available in the Bhilai steel mines, and whether the same principles would also be extended to the employees in the Bhilai steel plant without fresh dispute, fresh industrial trouble and fresh arbitration?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I am sorry that I am unable to accept this proposition that anybody employed in a steel organisation should automatically get the incentive bonus for increased production. . .

Shri Daji: The tribunal's award is there.

Shri C. Subramaniam: ...because that would amount to exploiting the labour of one person for the benefit of another. Only persons who are involved in production, and, therefore, contribute to production should be entitled to this. If it is said that another person sitting in an air-conditioned office also should get this incentive production bonus, simply because there is increased production by the labourers, it would mean exploitation of one by these other.

Shri Daji: What about the tribunal's award? They are bound to implement it.

रूरकेला इस्पात कारखाने के लिये धमन भट्टी

*६८४. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा** : क्या इस्पात, खान और भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रूरकेला में निर्मित नई धमन भट्टी की नींव में दरारें पड़ गई हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

इस्पात, खान और भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) और (ख). कुछ समय पूर्व राउरकेला में लगाई जा रही चौथी धमन भट्टी की नींव के ऊपरी भाग में कुछ बहुत ही महीन दरारें पड़ गईं । इस मामले की जांच करने के लिए नियुक्त की गई समिति की प्राथमिक रिपोर्ट से पता चला है कि ये दरारें कंक्रीट के सूखने और सिकुड़ने के कारण पड़ी मालूम होती हैं । आम राय यह है कि ये दरारें ऊपरी हैं और इनसे नींव की दृढ़ता पर कोई प्रभाव नहीं पड़ेगा । उपकरण खड़े करने से पहले इसकी पुनः विस्तृत जांच की जाएगी और यदि कोई प्रत्युपाय करने पड़े तो किए जाएंगे ।

(a) and (b). Some time back, certain hair line cracks appeared on the top portion of the foundation of Fourth Blast Furnace under construction at Rourkela. The Preliminary report of the Committee set up to investigate the matter has revealed that the cracks appear to have been caused by drying shrinkage of concrete. The general view is that these cracks are superficial and not likely to affect the strength of the foundation. This will be thoroughly examined again before the equipment is erected and necessary remedial measures, if any, will be taken.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : इस धमन भट्टी बनाने का ठेका उस कम्पनी को क्या नहीं दिया गया था जिसने पहले तीन भट्टियां बनाई थीं ? अगर नहीं तो क्यों नहीं ?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): This was done under the supervision of the engineers in the plant. I am not aware whether they had done the work before or not.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : मैं समझा नहीं क्या जवाब दिया गया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह कहते हैं कि कांट्रेक्टर्ज के बारे में कोई इनफार्मेशन नहीं है कि पहले वाले को दिया गया था या नहीं ।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : भट्टी बनाने के सम्बन्ध में यह सवाल है, वह कहते हैं कि सूचना ही नहीं है, यह कैसे

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप दूसरा सवाल करें ।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : यह भट्टी कितने लाख रुपये में बनाई गई थी ?

इसका भी कुछ पता नहीं है तो क्या फायदा है हमारे सवाल देने का और सवाल करने का ? कीमत का प्रश्न है, उसकी भी इस समय जानकारी नहीं है ?

Shri Daji: I seek your protection. When such supplementaries are asked, we expect Government to be ready with the answers.

Mr. Speaker: Of course, in my opinion, these two supplementaries, who has built and what had been the cost, should have been anticipated.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: No intelligent anticipation apparently.

श्री कछवाय : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस भट्टी के फटने से या इसमें दरार पड़ने से कितने का नुकसान हुआ है और जिस कम्पनी से यह बनवाई गई थी उससे

क्या कोई गारण्टी ली गई थी कि इतने दिनों तक यह सही काम करेगी ?

श्री प्र० च० सेठी : भट्टी फटने का सवाल नहीं है । नींव डाली गई थी और उस नींव में बहुत महीन महीन बाल जैसी दरारें पड़ गई थीं । फटने का यह सवाल नहीं है । ये दरारें ऊपरी मालूम होती हैं, ऐसी जानकारी मिली है । नैवेली लिगनाइट कारपोरेशन के चेयरमैन श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम से भी इसकी जांच कराई गई है । उनकी भी रिपोर्ट है कि ये दरारें सुपरफिशल मालूम होती है । और भी जांच की जा रही है । उसको वापिस गैला रखा जा रहा है और इनेक्शन करने से पहले इस बात की मुकम्मिल जांच कर ली जायगी कि इसमें कोई खास नुकसान तो नहीं हुआ है ।

श्री कछवाय : मेरा सवाल यह था कि क्या कोई गारन्टी कम्पनी से ली गई थी या नहीं ली गई थी और नुकसान कितना हुआ है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने कहा है कि हिसाब नहीं हो सका है ।

श्री कछवाय : कोई गारंटी भी थी या नहीं ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: There are provisions in the contract to the effect that if it is due to a defect in the contractor's work, then he is liable to compensate us.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It appears from the statement of the Deputy Minister that these cracks were superficial. What steps have been taken to see that these superficial cracks do not become real cracks, and whether this particular plant is still considered to be the sick child of this Ministry or it has improved a lot?

Shri C. Subramaniam: This is with reference to the expansion programme—putting up of a new blast furnace—and it has been found that there were small cracks, and they are now found to be only superficial. I do not know whether the hon. Member wishes that it should be really serious.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I only want to know what steps they are taking.

Mr. Speaker: That he has stated already.

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : इस जांच का नतीजा कब तक आ जाने की आशा है, और क्या इस के लिये सरकार ने कोई मियाद मुकर्रर की है कि उस वक्त तक जांच की रिपोर्ट आ जानी चाहिए ?

श्री प्र०चं० सेठी : जहां तक इसकी प्रारंभिक रिपोर्ट का सवाल है दोनों रिपोर्टें आ गई हैं । नेवेली लिग्नाइट कारपोरेशन की रिपोर्ट आ गई है और उस को आब्जर्वेशन में रखा जा रहा है । पूरा स्ट्रक्चर खड़ा करने के पहले फाइनल रिपोर्ट देख कर काम शुरू किया जायेगा ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : उसके बारे में मालूम कब तक होगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह जितना मुनासिब समझेंगे उतना वक्त देंगे । जब उनकी तसल्ली हो जायेगी तब आगें बढ़ेंगे । पहले से मियाद मुकर्रर कर देना और उसके बाद वक्त न देना यह कैसे हो सकता है । पहले वे देखेंगे कि उसका कैसे डेवेलपमेंट होता है ।

श्री कछवाय : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि यह काम कब तक हो जाएगा ।

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : कब तक उसका इन्तजार करेंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मालूम नहीं वह किस तरह डेवेलप होता है । मेरी समझ में नहीं आता मेम्बर साहब क्यों इस पर जोर दे रहे हैं । क्या मियाद मुकर्रर करने के बाद उसे नहीं देखेंगे ?

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : आखिर कुछ तो बता दिया जाये । अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा आप से निवेदन है कि आप हम को ही कहते हैं । हम कुछ भी पूछते हैं तो आप हम से बहुत ज्यादा कहते हैं । हम आप का आदर करते हैं और बैठ जाते हैं । आप मिनिस्टर महोदय से कुछ नहीं कहते । इतना पूछा गया था कि क्या कोई गारन्टी ली गई थी कि भट्ठी खराब नहीं होगी, लेकिन इसका उत्तर भी नहीं दिया गया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसका उत्तर दिया गया है । आप बैठ जायें । अगर आप आदर करते हैं तो अच्छा काम करते हैं, और अच्छा काम करना कोई बुराई नहीं है ।

Shri Hem Barua: Since this is not the first time that cracks have appeared in the foundation of this plant—years back there were cracks demobilising the plant, and this is only a repeat performance—was that not a sufficient warning to Government to take effective steps to see that cracks do not appear again, or repeat themselves?

Shri C. Subramaniam: First, the question is whether these cracks are superficial or are really likely to affect the foundation. The present examination shows that these are all superficial, and we need not worry about it.

Shri Hem Barua: That is only tentative.

Shri C. Subramaniam: It is not tentative. After all, we have to take into account the present conditions. So, unless we find later on that something serious has happened, we cannot anticipate that there is going to be a serious difficulty. The present examination shows this is only superficial, and let us hope it would be only superficial. For the erection of the blast furnace we have got about six months more. So, we have time to watch and take necessary remedial measures.

Automobiles of Different Sizes

***685. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have examined the technical feasibility of pooling automobile capacity of different sizes and designs and if so, the conclusions arrived at;

(b) the precise nature of the proposals formally to be referred to different makers of automobiles;

(c) the foreign exchange requirement of small car in public sector; and

(d) the estimated requirement of foreign exchange in the new proposals now under consideration?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

(a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) The views of the car manufacturers have been sought on the following two alternatives:

(i) The existing car manufacturing facilities may be integrated into a common unit, to produce one or at the most, two makes of cars, making rational use of existing facilities and undertaking expansion in the most economic manner.

(ii) One of the existing manufacturers may be selected for substantial expansion, the selection being made on a competitive basis, with reference mainly to requirements and arrangements for foreign exchange and assurance in regard to price reduction. Concentration in a single enterprise will have to be balanced by participation of Government therein. The other manufacturers may be allowed to continue in production at present levels or even at somewhat higher

levels, or allowed time to make adjustments in their manufacturing activities.

(c) For establishing a new plant with a production capacity of 50,000 cars per annum, the foreign exchange requirement on capital account may be of the order of Rs. 10 crores approximately, without taking into account the requirements of ancilliary industries.

(d) Not yet estimated.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: In answer to part (a), the hon. Minister himself admits that he has not examined the technical feasibility of pooling the automobile units. If he has not examined even the technical feasibility, then what useful purpose is served by putting this proposition, about which he himself does not know anything, to the industrialists? And does he not realise that it creates unnecessary uncertainty in the entire industry, and thwarts the setting up of a public sector undertaking?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I am not a technical expert. I take advice with regard to the various possibilities, and I was advised that this was one possibility. That is why I have asked the industrialists to examine the proposal and let me know whether it is feasible or not.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Do I take it that Government depend entirely on the advice of industry, they have got no technical experts to examine any proposal which they put up to industry?

Shri C. Subramaniam: There are three units. They know their plants well, and they know whether it would be possible to pool them together or not. Of course, we can set up a commission, and they will go into it examining each plant part by part, and it will take a few years. Instead of that, I have put the proposition to them to find out whether they think it feasible to pool them together. It not, I have given them alternatives also for their examination. I do not think there is anything wrong in this approach.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Working on the assumption of 50,000 units per annum, what would be the price of the projected small car, is any of the existing companies better placed than the others in the matter of economic production of these cars and, if so, which is that company?

Shri C. Subramaniam: That is one of the matters which have been referred to. If the hon. Member refers to (b) (ii), I have dealt with that question.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि मोटरकारों के डिजाइन पर विचार करते समय ब्रिटेन ने जो छोटी और बड़ी कारों के डिजाइन बनाये थे क्या वे आपके विचाराधीन हैं ।

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : डिजाइन्स तो कम्पनियां तैयार करती हैं । छोटी कार का जहां तक सवाल है, इस समय तीन डिजाइन्स बन रहे हैं अलग अलग कम्पनियों में ।

श्री गुलशन : जब नये नये डिजाइन मोटर कारों के तैयार होते हैं तो उनके साथ साथ उनकी कीमतें भी बढ़ती चली जा रहीं हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार ने इतनी बढ़ती हुई कीमतों को रोकने का भी कोई इन्तजाम किया है ।

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी: मूल प्रश्न का जो उत्तर दिया गया है कि इन कम्पनियों को मिला कर या किसी भी तरहसे उनका प्रोडक्शन बढ़ा कर ५०,००० या इससे भी ऊपर लाया जाये, भले ही किसी यूनिट को इसके लिए तैयार करना पड़े । इन सारे सवालों का उत्तर ही इस प्रश्न में दिया गया है ।

Shri Nath Pai: Is the Minister aware that whereas he and his worthy predecessor have been times without number holding out the promise of a small, attractive, cheap car, like the

cup of Tantalus, before the public of this country, in fact, the prices of the available small cars have gone so high, prohibitively high, and there is a roaring black market in the present small cars in the country, whose official price is Rs. 16,000 per car but which sells for as much as Rs. 22,000, and what do the Government propose to do about it?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The only way to deal with it is to increase the production, and make sufficient number of cars, and that is why I am examining various proposals for stepping up the production of cars. In view of the scarcity conditions, we are trying to have control over the sale and disposal of them to the extent possible, which is being done. But, in spite of that, I am sure there might be odd cases of blackmarketing.

Shri Karni Singhji: Is the Government aware that due to the acute shortage of small cars, there is a waiting list for the Fiat car in Rajkot for 22 years?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Yes, Sir. An individual case came to my notice where it was stated that the car would be delivered after 22 years.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: The statement says that on a competitive basis one unit will be chosen for production, and that Government would participate for production purposes. I would like to know what are the terms on which the Government is likely to participate?

Shri C. Subramaniam: That will have to be decided after the proposal is examined when positive proposals come to Government.

श्री यशपाल सिंह: क्या यह सही है कि दो तीन कम्पनियां ऐसी हैं जिनको सरकार ने इस बारे में मोनोपली दी हुई है । सरकार अब किसी नये कंसर्न को यह काम सौंपने जा रही है या उन्हीं के पास रहेगा ।

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : सरकार ने किसी कम्पनी की मोनापली नहीं दी हुई है । जहां तक कारों के प्रोडक्शन का सम्बंध है, तीन कम्पनियां हैं । उनका प्राडक्शन बढ़ाने के बारे में या उनको पूल करके प्राडक्शन बढ़ाने के बारे में सारा मामला विचाराधीन है ।

Shri A. P. Jain: Does the Government realise that the private industrialists who are interested in the manufacture of motor-cars would be very bad advisers to the Government, and so would they consider it best to set up their own men to examine the possibility of bringing all these units consolidated together?

Shri C. Subramaniam: They should be best advisers about their own units. When they do not find it feasible, then the Government will be able to take other measures.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: With reference to part (c) of the question, our information is that so far as the public sector project was concerned, there was no foreign exchange required, and that the whole foreign exchange was to be met by the export of the car which was to be manufactured in that project. May I know how far that is correct and whether the location was set up?

Shri C. Subramaniam: That is not absolutely correct, because they indicated the possibility of export, but there was no firm commitment with regard to export.

Pig Iron Furnace in Bhilai Steel Plant

\+

*686. **Shri Daji:**
Shri Warior:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri M. K. Kumaran:
Shri Birendra Bahadur Singh:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred

Question No. 684 on the 20th December, 1963 and state:

(a) whether any decision regarding the setting up of a small furnace for pig iron in Bhilai Steel Plant has since been taken; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Daji..... All right next question.

Shri Bade *rose—*

Mr. Speaker: I have been looking there, but he did not stand up. What should I do?

Shri Bade: You called Shri Daji and so I thought he would be putting a supplementary.

Mr. Speaker: You should have seen whether he was getting up or not.

Shri Bade: It is about Bhilai; it is a very important question.

Mr. Speaker: Next question. Shri P. C. Borooah—absent; Shri Mohan Swarup—absent; Shri D. D. Mantri,—absent; Shri P. Srinivasan—absent; Shri Paramasivan—absent; Shri R. S. Pandey.....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He is present but he does not want to put the question.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Ram Harkh Yadav.

Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Question No. 687.

Cement Production

\+

*687. **Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Mohan Swarup:
Shri D. D. Mantri:
Dr. P. Srinivasan:
Shri Paramasivan:
Shri R. S. Pandey:

Will the Minsiter of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which the production of cement has increased since the grant of the new incentive providing for a bonus to factories producing in excess of the maximum yield during the past three years;

(b) whether Government have reviewed the question of withdrawing control from cement in view of the increased production; and

(c) how far the target of cement production is expected to be achieved in the light of the past yield and the present rate of increase in production?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) Cement production in the year 1963 was about 7.7 lakhs tons higher than in the year 1962. While a portion of this came from new installed capacity, the bulk of the increase was the result of better utilisation of existing capacity.

(b) There is still a wide disparity between the demand for cement in the country and the available supply.

(c) Cement production is expected to reach the level of about 12 million tonnes per annum by the end of Third Plan period, against a target of 13 million tonnes.

Shri Nath Pai: Is it a fact that the Government have given a licence to a party I do not know whether private, or combined one or the public sector—to instal a new cement plant in the city of Bombay and if so what will be the capacity of this new plant?

Shri Kanungo: I have not got the information.

Shri Nath Pai: From the proceedings of the Bombay legislative Council which I saw this morning, the local Industries Minister has said that they are going to have. How do they function?

Mr. Speaker: Further questions might be put there.

Shri Nath Pai: Industrial control is vested in this Government.

Mr. Speaker: He says that he has no information. No further questions can be put.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: May I know whether the Government have granted or revoked any licence for fresh cement factories during the last year?

Shri Kanungo: Yes, Sir; licences to the capacity of 2·7 million tons have been given.

Mr. Speaker: Revoked?

Shri Kanungo: No revocation so far but show-cause notices have been issued in some cases.

श्री रा० स० तिवारी : सीमेंट की कीमत लगातार बढ़ती जा रही है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह कभी घटेगी ?

श्री कानूनगो : सीमेंट की प्राइस कंट्रोल्ड है । हमारी इफेक्टिव डिमांड है । २० मिलियन टन और हमारा एंटिसिपेटेड प्रोडक्शन है १३ मिलियन टन । इसलिए सीमेंट की कमी तो अवश्य रहेगी ।

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : उत्तर प्रदेश में सीमेंट की काफी कमी है । क्या सरकार यह विचार कर रही है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में सीमेंट का कारखाना खोला जाए ?

श्री कानूनगो : जी हां, विचार हो रहा है । हम चाहते हैं कि नए नए प्लांट लगें ।

श्री कछवाय : मध्य प्रदेश में सीमेंट की बहुत मांग है और वहां कारखाना खोलने के लिए लाइसेंस दिया भी गया है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि यह कारखाना अभी तक चालू क्यों नहीं हुआ ?

श्री कानूनगो : कई पार्टीज, जिनको लाइसेंस दिए गए थे, उनको शो काज नोटिस दिए गए हैं । उनका कारखाना न खोलने का एक कारण यह भी है कि उनको मैशिनरी के लिए फारिन एक्सचेंज उपलब्ध नहीं होता ।

श्री बड़े : मध्य प्रदेश में सीमेंट का कारखाना नहीं खोला गया, इसलिए उस पार्टी को शो काज नोटिस दिया गया है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह सही है उसने सरकार को यह जबाब दिया है कि आप हमारे लिए फारिन एक्सचेंज का इंतिजाम नहीं करते इसलिए कारखाना नहीं खोला जा रहा । मैं यह नीमच की फैक्टरी के बारे में कह रहा हूं ।

श्री कानूनगो : इस बारे में मुझे याद नहीं है । लेकिन जवाब में जो कैफियत दी गयी है उस पर गौर किया जायेगा ।

Shri Daji: I want to know the number of units which have been given show-cause notices for delay, the number of cases of delay due to non-allotment of foreign exchange by the Government and the number of cases where the delay is due to some mistake of the industrialists?

Shri Kanungo: I have not got the exact figures, but I think in about more than 10 cases, show cause notice has been issued. As for the contents of the explanation, I have no information.

Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda: May I know whether the Government propose to open any cement factory in Assam because the natural resources are available in Khasi-Jaintia Hills?

Shri Kanungo: I believe the Assam Government is doing it.

श्रीमती चावदा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जानना चाहती हूं कि सीमेंट की इतनी कमी है फिर भी काले बाजार में सीमेंट कैसे काफी मिलता है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने इत्तला देरी और उन्होंने ले ली ।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि सीमेंट की कमी को पूरा करने के लिए कितने नए लाइसेंस दिए हैं।

श्री कानूनगो : कहा न कि २–७ मिलिन टन के लिए।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : नए लाइसेंस कितने दिए हैं ?

Shri Kanungo: Licence for a capacity of 2.7 million tons has been granted and further steps are being taken to expedite the setting up of that capacity.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Will Government consider the proposal to set up a cement factory in Madhya Pradesh in the public sector, in view of the fact that foreign exchange could not be supplied to the private sector?

Shri Kanungo: Shortage of foreign exchange will apply to everyone. But there are better prospects of cement production in Madhya Pradesh than elsewhere.

Shri Brij Raj Singh-Kotah: In view of the large amount of cement to be spent in the construction of the Rajasthan Canal, does the Government propose to set up a new cement factory in Rajasthan?

Shri Kanungo: There is no proposal at present like that.

Dr. M. S. Aney: Does the Government propose to open a cement factory at Rajura in Maharashtra? Sometime ago it was announced that some company in Bombay was given a licence to open it.

Shri Kanungo: I have no proposal like that at the moment. But I will certainly have the proposal from the hon. Member.

Copper Deposits in U.P.

\+

*688. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Copper belt has been found in Garhwal in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether the ore has been analysed to find out its contents; and

(c) the result of the analysis?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) No, Sir. No recent discovery has been made. However, a belt with low grade copper mineralisation is known to extend over a length of over 100 kilometres in that area. No economically workable deposit of copper has hitherto been located.

(b) and (c). Samples analysed by the Geological Survey of India have mostly shown mere traces of copper.

Nahan Foundry

\+

*689. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri D. D. Puri:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri S. B. Patil:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri Tan Singh:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri David Munzni:
Shri R. S. Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Nahan Foundry, a public sector undertaking in Himachal Pradesh, has run into heavy losses;

(b) if so, whether the figure of losses has been worked out; and

(c) the steps taken by the Union Government to set matters right?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (c). The Financial Results for the current year have not yet been worked out. However, the loss is expected to be in the range of Rs. 6 to 7 lakhs. The Company have been advised to diversify their production and they have as a beginning undertaken the manufacture of C.I. specials and chaff cutter blades.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know for how many years this loss has continued?

Shri Kanungo: There has been loss in the last year. The reason is simple. The factory was meant exclusively for the manufacture of sugarcane crushers and with the control and other restrictions on the manufacture of gur, the demand for crushers has been low.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Are they going to switch on to some other items?

Shri Kanungo: That is exactly what I have suggested in the reply.

श्री प्रताप सिंह : नाहन फाउण्डरी लगातार घाटे में जा रही है। क्या इससे यह जाहिर नहीं होता कि सरकार इसका पूरा बन्दोबस्त नहीं कर सकती क्योंकि यह पहाड़ी इलाके में है ? यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार चाहेगी कि वह हिमाचल सरकार को यह फाउण्डरी दे दे ?

श्री कानूनगो : ऐसा प्रस्ताव है, उस पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know whether the loss is because the location of this factory has not been correctly laid down and secondly is it because of this foundry not being in the vicinity of sugar factories that the sale is not being effected?

Shri Kanungo: The factory has been a very old one and it was working very well when there were no sugar factories in North India. The demand for gur manufacture was being restricted and so this factory had come into trouble.

12.00 hrs.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTIONS

श्री फिलिप्स टैलबट से वार्ता

\+

*S.N.Q. १३. **डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :**
श्री रामसेवक यादव :
श्री किशन पटनायक :
श्री त्रिदिव कुमार चौधरी :
श्री हरि विष्णु कामत :
श्री नाथ पाई :
श्री हरिश्चन्द्र माथुर :

क्या **प्रधान मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अमरीका के सहायक परराष्ट्र सचिव श्री टेलबट के साथ हाल में जो वार्ता हुई थी उसमें हमारी विदेश नीति के सभी पहलूओं पर चर्चा की गई थी या केवल काश्मीर और चीन के बारे में ही ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या अमरीका के सहायक परराष्ट्र सचिव ने काश्मीर और चीन के सम्बन्ध में कोई नए सुझाव दिए थे;

(ग) यदि हां, तो वे क्या हैं ;

(घ) क्या इस वार्ता के दौरान पाकिस्तान में अल्पसंख्यकों की स्थिति और सुरक्षा के प्रश्न पर भी चर्चा हुई थी ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री दिनेश सिंह) : (क) भारत सरकार के कुछ मन्त्रियों और वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों के साथ श्री टैबलट ने जिन विषयों पर अनौपचारिक बातचीत की, वे थे : भारत के खिलाफ चीन

पाकिस्तान की सांठगांठ पाकिस्तान में अल्पसंख्यकों के साथ दुर्व्यवहार, जिसके कारण पूर्व पाकिस्तान से बहुत बड़ी संख्या में शरणार्थियों का भारत आना, और पाकिस्तान द्वारा संयुक्त राष्ट्र के मंच का कश्मीर के प्रश्न पर प्रचार के लिए बार-बार उपयोग।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(घ) और (ङ). इस बातचीत में पाकिस्तान में अल्पसंख्यकों की स्थिति, पश्चिम बंगाल और असम में बहुत बड़ी संख्या में शरणार्थियों का प्रवेश और अल्पसंख्यकों के प्रश्न पर भारत और पाकिस्तान की सरकारों के बीच उनके दृष्टिकोण और रवैये में भिन्नता—जैसे विषयों पर चर्चा हुई थी।

[(a) The subjects that figured in the informal discussions which Mr. Talbot had with some Ministers and senior officials of the Government of India were Sino-Pakistan collusion against India, ill-treatment of minorities in Pakistan, resulting in a large scale influx of refugees from East Pakistan into India and the repeated resort to the U.N. Forum for propaganda purposes by Pakistan on the Kashmir issue.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e). Conditions of minorities in Pakistan, the continuing large-scale influx of refugees into West Bengal and Assam, difference of approach and attitude on the question of minorities between the Governments of India and that of Pakistan figured in these discussions.]

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं केवल इतना अर्ज कर दूं कि मेरे प्रश्न में तिब्बत का भी विशेष उल्लेख था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब जो सवाल हमारे सामने है मैं तो उसी को लूंगा।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अब मैं अपने सवाल ही पूछूं या यह कहूं कि मन्त्री महोदय ने मेरे प्रश्न के भाग (घ) और (ङ) का दरअसल जवाब ही नहीं दिया है और...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सवाल ही पूछिये।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : यह मानते हुए कि द. स्वाभिमानी देशों में जब विदेश नीति पर चर्चा होती है तो सभी बातों पर होती है, क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान के प्रतिनिधियों ने श्री टैलबट और अमरीका के दूसरे प्रतिनिधियों से बातचीत की, दुनिया से गरीबी मिटाने के लिये कार्यक्रम पर कच्चे माल और पक्के माल के व्यापार की शर्तों के सम्बन्ध में और अमरीका के राष्ट्रपति और रूस के प्रधान मन्त्री के शिखर सम्मेलन की इस सम्बन्ध में बुलाने की बात की, यदि नहीं तो क्यों नहीं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो उन्होंने कह दिया। जिन बातों पर उनसे बातचीत हुई उनका जिक्र उन्होंने कर दिया। जिनका जिक्र नहीं किया उसका मतलब यह है कि उन पर बातचीत उनके साथ नहीं हुई। अब आप चाहते हैं कि क्यों नहीं हुई बातचीत सवाल सिर्फ इतना ही है ?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : और खास तौर से मैंने जो (घ) और (ङ) में पूछा था उसका मन्त्री महोदय ने जवाब नहीं दिया है।

प्रधान मंत्री, वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री तथा अणुशक्ति मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : जैसा आप ने अभी फरमाया और जो माननीय डा० साहब ने कहा उन पर बातें नहीं हुईं। श्री टैलबट कोई अमरीका के बहुत बड़े ओहदेदारों में नहीं हैं। वह आये थे अपना काम करने और मुझ से मिलने आये थे। मुझ से सिर्फ ५–६ मिनट मिले। मुझ से उस दरमियान कोई बातचीत नहीं हुई सिर्फ सलाम, बन्दगी ही मेरी उनकी हुई और वह चले गये। औरों से मिले, हमारे दफ्तर के लोगों से मिले, उनसे

कुछ बातें हुई । जो बातें खास थीं उनकी बाबत उनके साथ कुछ जिक्र हुआ । कुछ बातें जो डा० साहब ने कहीं, कुछ दुनिया की बातें और शिखर सम्मेलन आदि की बातें कि मीटिंग हो या न हो, यह बातें उनके साथ नहीं हुई क्योंकि यह समझा गया कि इनका वह जवाब भी दे सकते हैं या नहीं यह समझना कठिन था ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस सवाल के बारे में तो क्या मैं यह समझूं कि क्योंकि प्रधान मन्त्री ज्यादा दूर तक किसी बात को नहीं चला सकते या निर्णय नहीं कर सकते इसलिये ऐसी बातें नहीं आतीं (इंटरप्शंस)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : हो हल्ला मचाने से कोई काम नहीं चलेगा । आखिर यह कोई तरीका है लोकसभा को चलाने का ? (इंटरप्शंस)

यह कोई तरीका है . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर । यदि कोई सवाल मेम्बर करता है तो वह स्पीकर से करता है । अब मुझे इजाजत दीजिये कि मैं उनका वह सवाल सुनूं और जवाब दूं कि वह ऐडमिसेबुल है या नहीं । यह जवाब कि वह ऐडमिसेबुल है या नहीं, मुझे देना है ।

डा० साहब इस सवाल का इससे कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं आता है । अगर आप कोई और सवाल करना चाहते हों तो कर लीजिये ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : जब कश्मीर पर चर्चा होती है तो क्या भारत सरकार के प्रतिनिधि हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान के पूरे मामले पर, एक सम्पूर्ण नीति की चर्चा करते हैं, यदि नहीं करते तो क्यों नहीं करते ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ऐब्सट्रैक्ट सवाल आप पूछते हैं ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : कश्मीर और पूर्वी बंगाल तथा हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान के महासंघ के बारे में एक सम्यक दृष्टि . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप चाहते हैं कि इन बातों पर जिक्र होना चाहिए था और आप बार बार उसको ला रहे हैं । यह एक शौर्ट नोटिस क्वैश्चन है और आप इनफारमेशन चाहते हैं कि क्या बात हुई । अब जिनके बारे में उन्होंने जवाब में बतलाया कि बातचीत उनके साथ हुई, वह बातें तो आ सकती हैं लेकिन दूसरी बातें नहीं आ सकती हैं । अगर आप को कोई और सवाल करना हो तो कर लें वरना मैं अगले सदस्यों को बुलाउं ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : कश्मीर के सम्बन्ध में और पूर्वी बंगाल के सम्बन्ध में जो बातें हुई उन से कोई नतीजा निकला, यदि हां, तो क्या निकला ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : उन से नतीजा निकलने का कोई सवाल नहीं था । मैंने अर्ज किया कि इन इन बातों पर उन से बातें हुई । कोई नया सुझाव नहीं था ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : पूर्वी बंगाल के अल्पसंख्यकों की सुरक्षा के सम्बन्ध में भारत सरकार ने क्या उन के सामने कोई सुझाव रखा था और उस में क्या उन से भी सहायता मांगी थी ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : मैंने अर्ज किया कि पाकिस्तान के अल्पसंख्यकों के साथ जो दुर्व्यवहार हो रहा है उस के बारे में हमने उन से कहा था । अब वह उस पर जवाब क्या दे सकते हैं ?

श्री रामसेवक यादव : उन का इस बारे में कुछ तो ख्याल होगा जोकि उन्होंने जाहिर किया होगा और भारत सरकार ने कोई इस तरह का सुझाव दिया तो उस में क्या उन से सहायता मांगी है ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : सहायता का तो कोई सवाल उठता नहीं है अलबत्ता जो हालात हैं और जो हमारी दिक्कतें हैं वह हम ने उन से बता दीं ।

श्री किशन पटनायक : क्या सातवें जहाज़ी बेड़े को सहायता देने के बारे में भी कोई बातचीत हुई थी ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री त्रिदिव कुमार चौधरी ।

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: While discussing the question of the insecurity of minorities in Pakistan, may I know whether the attention of the United States Government was drawn through Mr. Talbot to the fact that this matter has synchronised with the attempt of Pakistan to raise the Kashmir question in the United Nations and, if so, whether the Government would impress upon the American representative their point of view?

Shri Dinesh Singh: Yes, Sir; we informed him of all these matters.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: In the course of the talks did Mr. Talbot assure Government about the steady flow of military aid and assistance from the U.S. Government, whatever, unfortunnately, the relations between India and Pakistan may be and did he disclose any intention on the part of the United States Government to wean Pakistan away from the orbit or sphere of influence of China indicating at the same time that his Government was unhappy over the Sino-Pakistan collusion or, as I say the unholy alliance between China and Pakistan?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Mr. Talbot could not give any assurance or any firm statement as to the policy of his Government. All that he could say was that he would convey what we had said to his Government.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Nath Pai.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Apparently he is continuing his answer. He has not sat down; so, I thought, he was saying something more. He has not finished.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I shall repeat what I said. Mr. Talbot simply said that he appreciated what we had told him and that he would convey what we had told him to his Government.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: If I heard the hon. Deputy Minister aright, he said that they had talks about the Sino-Pakistan collusion. I call it an unholy alliance and he calls it a collusion. In that connection, may I know....

Mr. Speaker: I am not allowing another question.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: My question has not been answered. I am not asking another question.

Mr. Speaker: The answer is that these things had been told to Mr. Talbot and that he promised that he would convey them to his Government.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: When that was said from our side, did he give his reaction? What was the reaction on his part?

Mr. Speaker: That is contained in the second part, namely, that he is only to convey....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is he a mere post office? I do not think so. He must have reacted to what we said. He is an intelligent man. After all, he is an Assistant Secretary of State. What was his reaction?

Mr. Speaker: He will kindly resume his seat. Shri Nath Pai.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What was his reaction to what they said? How can there be no reaction on the part of an intelligent man? He is a high official of the Government.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: He did not convey it.

Mr. Speaker: No reactions were given. He only said that he would convey it to his Government. If the hon. Member is not satisfied, that is a different thing altogether. If he is not satisfied with the attitude of Mr. Talbot, that also is different.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I believe, the Government is concealing facts.

Shri Nath Pai: In reply to a letter the hon. Prime Minister has written to Shri N. C. Chatterjee, an hon. Member of this House, that the U.S. Ambassador here had very vaguely talked of some plan for the division of Kashmir. May I know whether Mr. Talbot gave further elucidation of his plan; if so, (a) what was this elucidation and what was Government of India's or the Prime Minister's reaction; and (b) whether the hon. Prime Minister availed himself of this opportunity of saying to this representative of the United States that one of the causes of the present belligerency and aggressive posture of Pakistan is the continuous supply of the latest arms including a submarine to Pakistan?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am not aware of having written to Shri Chatterjee, as the hon. Member has said, that when the Secretary General saw the U.S. Ambassador they discussed the new proposal about the division of Kashmir. I had written no such thing to Shri Chatterjee. All I had written to him was that they had a casual talk about various matters.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Mukerjee.

Shri Nath Pai: He is still on his feet. I am asking a clarification.

Mr. Speaker: If he is still on his legs, he might be allowed to complete his answer and in between another question should not be asked.

Shri Nath Pai: May I point out that the words used by the hon. Prime Minister were, "Yes, the U.S. Ambassador vaguely mentioned some plan of division". Those are more or less the verbatim words used by the hon. Prime Minister in his reply to Shri N. C. Chatterjee.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: As far as I remember, I did not use those words that he mentioned some plan for division. Of course, I may be mistaken about the exact words that I may have used; but there was no such thing. There was some casual talk and in the course of the talk various things were suggested or mentioned. There was nothing definite or formal about it. As far as the second part of the question of the hon. Member is concerned....

Shri Nath Pai: I may repeat it. Was it pointed out to Mr. Talbot that one of the main causes of Pakistan's present belligerency and hostile attitude is the continuous supply of arms by the U.S.A.?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I submit to the House that Mr. Talbot is not a very important official of the U.S. Government.

Shri Nath Pai: The U.S. Government thought him important to come and meet you.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Not at all; he did not come to meet me. He came here to inspect his Embassy etc. in the normal course. Because he had come here he met various persons, partly as a matter of courtesy and partly to discuss matters because he was here. For us to talk to him about the U.S. Ambassador and others—it is not a new thing—was not particularly necessary.

Shri Nath Pai: In that way, the best thing would have been to....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Nath Pai: If the Prime Minister insists that the man was not important enough.....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Shri Mukerjee.

Shri Nath Pai: May I make one submission? If the man was not important enough, then we should have only entertained him over a cup of tea and shown him the Mughal Gardens. Why did the Prime Minister receive him? Half the Cabinet received him.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The Defence Minister received him.

Mr. Speaker: All right. When he comes next, it can be seen. Shri Mukerjee.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Mr. Talbot is reported, in the papers, to have said, when leaving Rawalpindi airport, that he felt great confidence in American relations with Pakistan. In view of this and also in view of the reports from the very highest quarters—if not Mr. Talbot, at least the United States Ambassador in India, had communicated certain proposals regarding Kashmir to our Government,—may I know whether any discussion took place in regard to this matter and, if so, whether our Government has given a very definite indication to Mr. Talbot to convey to his principals at home our stand in regard to Kashmir and Indo-Pakistan relationship generally?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Mr. Talbot did not have any proposal of any kind in regard to Kashmir....

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: The United States Ambassador did.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The Ambassador did not either. But, of course, in the course of conversation long ago, various matters were discussed and Kashmir question was partly discussed. Ambassadors discuss many many questions when they meet our Secretaries. But in this matter, nothing was discussed. May I just say one thing in answer to Mr. Nath Pai as to why I saw him? I was not keen on seeing him at all. He said, "I want to pay a courtesy call." He came for five minutes and went away.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know what is U.S. Government reaction to the Pakistan-Peking collusion and whether Mr. Talbot could throw any light on the subject?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The hon. Member is asking me what the U.S. Government's reaction is. The U.S. Government's reaction can be seen from various publications—what they say. But I can guess that it is a very unhappy one; they do not express themselves very fully, but they are unhappy about that, that is, about Pakistan's relations with China. What they are going to do about it, I do not know.

Mr. Speaker: I have received....

Shri Hem Barua: Sir, we submitted several Calling Attention Notices on this particular thing and those notices were disallowed. As a matter of fact, our names should have been bracketed there. Unfortunately, our names have not been bracketed there. If you do not allow us to put a question, then it is impossible to function.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक निवेदन कर दूं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक दूसरे आनरेबल मेम्बर ने जो निवेदन किया है, मैं पहले उस का जवाब दे दूं ।

The Calling Attention Notices and the Short Notice Questions stand on a different footing. If the Calling Attention Notice was considered to be inadmissible, then that was quite a different thing. This is quite a distinct thing. I thought that this was worth admitting and it was admitted.

Shri Hem Barua: That was not my objection. I thought because we submitted Calling Attention Notices on this, you in your wisdom would allow us to put some supplementary questions.

Mr. Speaker: I have already spent 20 minutes on this. That is why I am passing on to the next item.

Shri Hem Barua: Why not another 2 minutes?

Mr. Speaker: There are others also.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मुझे एक निवेदन कर लेने दीजिये । जब ऐसी बात नतीजे की नहीं होती और छोटे अफसरों से होती है, तो क्या माननीय प्रधान मंत्री मेरी एक प्रार्थना पर गौर करेंगे ? उन से प्रार्थना इतने बरसों में मैंने नहीं की है । हिन्दुस्तान की विदेश नीति की वर्तमान स्थिति को देखते हुए वह अमरीका के बड़े अफसरों से और कोई नतीजाकुन बातचीत करें ।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Heavy Electricals Plant, Bhopal

***675. Shri Vishram Prasad:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Heavy Electricals Plant, Bhopal, is running at a loss and is likely to run at a loss up to 1970; and

(b) if so, the measures proposed to prevent the losses in future?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) Yes, Sir. This is according to the detailed project report of our Consultants.

(b) Every endeavour is being made to improve production in the plant; reasonable adjustments in price, on future contracts, are made to minimise the incidence of losses; stricter control over expenditure is also being exercised.

Projects involving Foreign Capital

***682. Shri Imbichibava:**
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri P. Kunhan:

Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of projects involving private foreign capital approved by Government during the last one year;

(b) their estimated total capital outlay; and

(c) the share of private foreign investors in them?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) The number of projects involving foreign investments approved by the Government of India in 1963 was 131 in respect of new projects and 123 in respect of expansion of existing companies.

(b) and (c). Precise information in this respect will be available only when the joint ventures for which approvals have been given by Government actually come into existence. However, on the basis of available information the estimated total capital involved in these projects would be about Rs. 117 crores (Rs. 80 crores for new projects and Rs. 37 crores for expansion of existing companies) out of which foreign capital would be of the order of Rs. 38 crores (Rs. 27 crores for new projects and Rs. 11 crores for expansion of existing companies).

Instant Tea

***683. Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news-item in the *Financial Times* of London dated the 29th January, 1964, expressing the view that Indian Government's attempts to earn foreign exchange by selling more tea are likely to be frustrated owing to instant tea gaining increasing popularity in the U.K. and other European countries; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto particularly by way of developing means for producing instant tea in the country?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). The news item in question refers to the likelihood of producing countries being helped to win over new customers in the U.K.

by current research to produce an instant tea which tastes like the original; it does not say that the development of instant tea will affect India's foreign exchange earnings from tea. India is also having its first instant tea factory started soon in Kerala. Two more parties have also evinced interest to set up instant tea factories in India. This will help to export also instant tea from India.

Reorganisation of Supply Missions Abroad

*690. **Shri D. C. Sharma**: Will the Minister of **Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in reorganising the Indian Supply Missions abroad; and

(b) the stage at which the matter stands at present?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Supply (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) and (b). The Minister of Supply assisted by the Joint Secretary to the Department of Supply inspected the Overseas Purchase Missions in July 1963. A report was submitted by the Joint Secretary in August, 1963 suggesting a few Organisational changes in the two Overseas Purchase Missions.

The recommendations made in the report in the main relate to (a) decentralization of Inspection by the India Store Department (b) further simplification of procedure in respect of petty purchases and (c) reminding in regard to outstanding recommendations contained in the report made in 1961 by the then Secretary to the Government of India, Shri T. Sivasankar.

It has been recommended that with a view to reducing expenditure of foreign exchange and the time of technical man-power involved in travel of officers stationed in London to firms in West Germany, Belgium, Holland and East European countries including USSR, inspection Cells with minimum staff should be organised in Dusseldorf and Prague. The proposal for inspection Cell in Dusseldorf is under consideration in consultation with the Ministry of Finance while that for a Cell in Prague has been dropped.

The recommendation relating to simplification of procedure for petty purchases has been accepted. This may, in due course, result in some readjustment of staff. Purchase powers at various levels both in the India Store Department and India Supply Mission have been revised in order to secure expedition and greater efficiency.

The implementation of a couple of the recommendations contained in the report of Shri Sivasankar has been held in abeyance for the period of the Emergency.

The Policy of transferring a considerable part of Government purchase by our Overseas Missions to New Delhi is being more vigorously implemented by arranging for the procurement of large number of items on the basis of tenders invited from India.

Swaminathan Committee Report

*691. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Maniyangadan:
Shri A. N. Vidyalankar:
Shri Maheswar Naik:
Shri Warior:
Shri Daji:
Shri M. K. Kumaran:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri D. D. Mantri:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:
Shri Bade:
Shri Brij Raj Singh:

Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Swaminathan Committee have submitted their final report for the development of key industries; and

(b) if not, when the Committee are likely to conclude their work?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). The final report of the Committee has just been received by the Government and is under examination.

Board of Trade

*692. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri S. B. Patil:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have studied the recommendations of the Board of Trade which met in Calcutta on the 1st February, 1964;

(b) if so, the decision of Government thereon; and

(c) whether arrangements have been made for setting up a cost reduction cell in the Planning Commission to study export-oriented sectors of the economy?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). A statement setting the main suggestions made at the 11th Meeting of the Board of Trade held in Calcutta on February 1, 1964 and the action taken thereon is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No.* LT-2561/64.]

(c) The proposal to set up a cost reduction cell in the Planning Commission is under consideration in consultation with the Commission.

Iron and Steel for Orissa

1339. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering** be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of iron and steel allotted to Orissa during 1963-64; and

(b) the total quantity thereof to be allocated to that State during 1964-65?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a).

Steel

During 1963-64 allocation was restricted to cold rolled Black Plain Sheets of 16 to 20 gauge. The quantity allotted to Orissa during this period was 3244 tonnes. No allotment of G.C./G.P. Sheets was made because of large outstandings on the Producers. Except for these categories, no allotments were made.

Pig Iron

12,247 tonnes were allotted to the State List (small-scale) foundries.

(b) Allocation for 1964-65 has not yet been made.

Production of Coal in Orissa

1340. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering** be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity and cost of coal produced in Talcher Coal Mines (Orissa) during 1963-64; and

(b) the steps taken for the increased production of coal during 1964-65 in Talcher Coal Mines?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) The estimated coal production during 1963-64 from the Talcher coalfield is about 0.80 million tonnes, valued at approximately Rs. 2.04 crores.

(b) The target of production from this field in 1964-65 is 1.5 million tonnes. The National Coal Development Corporation is opening a pilot mine at Nandira for experimenting with the long wall mining method, and if the experiment is successful, a mine with a capacity of 0.5 million tonnes per year will be developed in the Fourth Plan. The Corporation has also planned to develop the Jagannath mine, with a target output of 1 million tonnes and this will start production by about 1965-66 when the Talcher Thermal Power Station is expected to

be ready. This mine is proposed to be opened for feeding the thermal station specifically.

Development of Village Industries in Orissa

1341. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka: Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Khadi and Village Industries Board, Orissa have forwarded any plans for the development of village industries in the State during the next financial year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government thereon?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

Small Scale and Cottage Industries in Orissa

1342. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka: Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for the development of Small Scale and Cottage Industries in Orissa during 1964-65;

(b) if so, the amount proposed to be spent thereon; and

(c) the nature of the schemes?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The outlay provided in the Budget of the State for 1964-65 is Rs. 104.95 lakhs.

(c) (i) Handlooms;
(ii) Small Scale Industries;
(iii) Industrial Estates;
(iv) Handicrafts;
(v) Sericulture;
(vi) Coir; and
(vii) Khadi and Village Industries.

राज्य व्यापार निगम के लिए इमारत

१३४३. **श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद** : क्या **अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार** मंत्री १३ सितम्बर, १९६३ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ६५२ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राज्य व्यापार निगम के लिए जनपथ पर गैर-सरकारी भूमि पर इमारत बनाने के सम्बन्ध में क्या प्रगति हुई है; और

(ख) वह इमारत कब तक पूरी होगी और उस पर कितनी लागत आयेगी ?

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) : (क) और (ख). अभी तक राज्य व्यापार निगम को उसके कार्यालय की इमारत बनाने के लिए कोई भूमि अलाट नहीं की गई है, यद्यपि पिछले वर्ष इसके लिए जनपथ पर एक प्लाट अलाट करने का प्रस्ताव था । अब, फायर ब्रिगेड लेन, नई दिल्ली के निकट भूमि का एक प्लाट एलाट करने पर, निर्माण, आवास तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय विचार कर रहा है ।

Jai Hind Agencies, Cochin

1344. Shri Warior:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Daji:
Shri M. K. Kumaran:

Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 2007 on the 20th December, 1963 and state:

(a) whether Government have come to any decision regarding the proposals of M/s. Jai Hind Agencies, Cochin to set up a reclaimed rubber factory with American collaboration; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). The company has been informed that, as the value of fixed assets of the proposed unit

to be established by them for manufacture of reclaimed rubber would not exceed Rs. 25 lakhs, they are not required to obtain a licence under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. The party's proposal for foreign technical collaboration with an American Company has been approved and their application for import of capital goods has also been cleared, in principle, subject to their negotiating a foreign exchange loan from Industrial Finance Corporation/ Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India.

Cement Factory in Sambalpur, Orissa

1345. Shri G. Mohanty: Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a cement factory is proposed to be constructed at Khaliapali in Sambalpur (Orissa) in the public sector; and

(b) the capital proposed to be invested and the anticipated out-turn of annual production?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). A licence has been granted to the Industrial Development Corporation of Orissa Ltd, an undertaking wholly owned by the Government of Orissa, for setting up a cement factory in Sambalpur District, Orissa, with an annual installed capacity of 396,000 tonnes. The factory is proposed to be located at Baragarh. The investment on the project will be about Rs. 5 crores. The Industrial Development Corporation of Orissa Ltd. has, however, applied for a licence for expanding the capacity of the proposed cement factory from 396,000 tonnes to 594,000 tonnes involving an additional investmen of about Rs. 2 crores.

Steel Scrap

1346. Shri Maheswar Naik: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering** be pleased to state:

(a) the latest availabillty position of steel scraps in the country;

(b) how this quantity is being distributed for indigenous utilization and exports; and

(c) the export earnings from this source?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) According to the assessment made by the Scrap Investigation Committee in 1962, the estimated availability of steel scrap in 1963-64 is as follows:—

(i) Industrial and re-rollable scrap	530,000 tons.
(ii) Melting scrap.	890,000 tons.

(b) The policy for export of scrap is announced every six months. According to the policy for the period October, 1963—March, 1964, export is allowed only of the varieties which are not fully utilised in the country viz.,

Sheet-cuttings, Turnings and Borings, De-tinned Scrap, and Skull scrap.

Export licences are at present issued upto a ceiling of 400,000 tons per annum leaving sufficient quantities for indigenous consumption. Export of industrial and re-rollable scrap is not allowed. There is, however, no control over most of the varieties of scrap. According to the latest decision of the Government, with effect from 1st March, 1964 only useable defectives of flat products will be controlled. The total availability of this variety is estimated at about 30,000 tons per annum. This quantity is distributed to the various States through Controlled Scrap Merchants who are required to re-sell these materials against permits issued by the State Steel Licensing Authorities.

(c) The total export of scrap during 1963-64 (upto December, 1963), was 307,295 tonnes valued at Rs. 3,84,82,748.

Trade Agreement with Ceylon

1347. **Shri Maheswar Naik:**
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a trade delegation from Ceylon visited India in January, 1964 for negotiation regarding import of capital goods from India as per an agreement entered into sometime earlier between the two countries; and

(b) the details of the agreement?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). As a result of the trade talks between the Delegations of the Government of India and Ceylon in Colombo in December, 1962, it was *inter alia* agreed that the former would facilitate exports of Railway equipment, telephone equipment and other approved capital goods which Ceylon may require, through Indian parties, on deferred payment terms extending to a period of seven years and to a total value of Rs. 50 million. This question was further discussed by the Ceylon Delegation which visited India in January 1964 for trade talks. The preliminary list of items which Ceylon would like to obtain from India under the credit facility, handed over by the Delegation is under examination.

Export of Oranges to Russia

1348. **Shri Maheswar Naik:**
Shri Mohan Swarup:

Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian oranges are sought to be exported to Russia; and

(b) if so, the export earnings likely to accrue as a result of this deal?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This does not arise as no specific contract for supply of oranges to Russia during 1964 has materialised so far.

Alloy Steel Plant in Maharashtra

1349. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to construct and operate an alloy steel plant in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, when and where; and

(c) the total cost of the steel plant?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) to (c). Government have no proposal to set up an alloy steel plant in the public sector in Maharashtra.

Steel and Alloy Plant in Punjab

1350. **Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a modern steel and alloy plant will be established soon in Punjab State; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering; (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) and (b). Three firms have been licensed for setting up alloy and special steel units in the Punjab State as follows. Of these, M/s. Globe Motors have already commenced production:

Name of firm	Licensed capacity (per year) (in tons)	
(*i*) Globe Motors . . .	6,000	Siloco mangar ese sprir g steel.
(*ii*) Khemchard Rajkumar .	20,000	Alloy cor structior al steels other thar stair less steels.
(*iii*) Watkins Mayor & Co. .	2,400	Special steels.

Coking Coal

1351. Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are restrictions on the despatch of coking coal of different grades;

(b) if so, the nature of such restrictions;

(c) whether Government have received any representation from the Soft Coke Producers' Collieries Association protesting against the despatch of coking coal grade D special quality, from Jharia Coal Field for BRK Industries in 1963; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) and (b). Coking coal is generally reserved for metallurgical industries, coke oven plants and for soft coke manufacture. But any surplus left after meeting these requirements is released to other industries, preference being given to the railways in the first instance.

(c) and (d). Sometime back, Government received a representation from the Soft Coke Producers' Collieries Association against despatches of grade 'D' coking coal to brick burning industry. It was explained to the Association that in August, 1963, orders for grade 'D' coking coal on certain collieries were withdrawn by the Steel plants, which resulted in accumulation of stocks with those collieries. This coal was offered to the Railways who did not accept it. In order to clear accummulation, one rake of 75 wagons was allotted for other industries including the BRK industry.

हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स प्लांट, भोपाल

१३५२. { श्री बड़े
श्री ब्रजराज सिंह

क्या **इस्पात, खान और भारी इंजीनियरिंग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स प्लांट, भोपाल की सेवाओं में ऐसे व्यक्तियों को नहीं लिया जायेगा जो मध्य प्रदेश के निवासी नहीं हैं; और

(ख) क्या रांची और भोपाल के कर्मचारियों के वेतन-क्रमों में कोई अन्तर है ?

इस्पात, खान और भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्री (श्री चि० सुब्रह्मण्यम) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) जी, हां ।

Import of Machinery

1353. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications for import of machinery for small industry entertained since November, 1962 by (i) National Small Industries Corporation and (ii) otherwise and how these have been disposed of;

(b) how these compare with the previous 2 years and if there is a shortfall the reasons therefor;

(c) how the large and the medium sized industries have been treated in the matter of import of machinery over the same period; and

(d) the resources provided for import of machinery by (i) small industry and (ii) other industry during the rest of the Third Plan period?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (d). The information is not readily available. An attempt will be made to collect as much relevant material as possible.

Spinning Mills in Madras

1354. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to start 12 new spinning mills in Madras;

(b) the contribution of the Central Government for the Project; and

(c) the estimated cost?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) No Sir. However, 12 licences under the Industries (Development and Regulations) Act, 1951 have recently been granted to private entrepreneurs on the recommendation of the State Government for the establishment of new cotton spinning mills in Madras.

(b) and (c). The Central Government are not making any contribution. The cost of spinning mill would depend on various factors, such as the type of machinery used, location etc.

Manufacture of Pig Iron and Fertilizers in Orissa

1355. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to start a project to manufacture pig iron and fertilizers in Orissa utilising the low grade coal available there in the Talcher area;

(b) if so, the estimated cost of the project and Government's contribution thereto; and

(c) the economic possibility of the project?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) A proposal has been received from the Industrial Development Corporation of Orissa Limited Bhubaneswar (A Government of Orissa Undertaking) for a composite scheme for the manufacture of Low temperature Coke, Pig Iron, Fertilizer etc., at Talcher utilising the coal available in that area, which is under consideration of the Government for issuing of a letter of intent.

(b) The project is estimated to cost about Rs. 25 crores excluding working capital of which about Rs. 8 crores are likely to be invested by the Government of Orissa.

(c) A preliminary investigation has been made into the economics of the project by the Industrial Development Corporation of Orissa who are satisfied about the economic feasibility of the project. A detailed project report is, however, under preparation.

Import of Jute from Pakistan

1356. { Shri Rameshwar Tantia: / Shri Bishanchander Seth:

Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether jute is still being imported from Pakistan; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). Imports of jute from Pakistan are now confined to small quantities of cuttings and superior varieties of long jute required for the manufacture of speciality goods for export. Such qualities are not available in this country.

Spare Parts for Rourkela Steel Plant

1357. Shri R. S. Pandey: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the West German Government have made a special allocation of Dm. 9·4 million (Rs. 11·9 million) for spare parts for Rourkela Steel Plant; and

(b) if so, whether with this allocation the spare parts position will be eased?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) No Sir. The fact is that the amount of Rs. 11·9 million has been released by the Government of India from their free resources to enable Rourkela Steel Plant to build up the reserve stock of spare parts.

(b) A further allocation of Rs. 12 million has also been made for the procurement of consumable spares required for the day-to-day maintenance of the Plant. These allocations will by and large meet the present requirements of spare parts for the Plant.

Rourkela Steel Plant

1358. Shri R. S. Pandey: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to appoint a German General Managar for Rourkela Steel Plant till it attains technical soundness; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Precision Instruments Plant

1359. Shri R. S. Pandey: Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have examined the project report for setting up a precision Instruments Plant at Kotah; and

(b) if so, the nature of decision taken thereon?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). Yes; the Kotah project Report has been accepted by the Government. A company with an authorised capital of Rs. 7 crores is shortly being registered under the Companies Act for the implementation of the project.

Srivastava Committee's Report

1361. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state the progress made in the consideration of the Srivastava Committee's report on export of jute goods?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): The Report has been under Government's consideration and no firm decisions have yet been taken on the recommendations, except in regard to the recommendation for the repeal of the Working Time Agreement of the Indian Jute Mills Association. As a result of discussions held with the representatives of the Association, the Working Time Agreement has ceased to be operative with effect from the 1st February, 1964.

New Projects in Co-operation with Public Sector

1362. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in his inaugural speech delivered at the 17th Annual General Meeting of the Indian Machine Tool Manufacturers Association held at Ludhiana on the 22nd February, 1964 he had invited the industrialists to submit proposals for starting new projects in co-operation with public sector;

(b) if so, the conditions on which the proposals will be entertained; and

(c) whether any proposal has since been received by Government?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Each proposal will be considered on merits.

(c) No, Sir.

अम्बर चर्खा

१३६३. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा** : क्या **उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अम्बर चर्खे के निर्माण में क्या प्रगति हुई है; और

(ख) इस समय ऐसे कितने चर्खे चल रहे हैं और कितने केन्द्रों में ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री कानूनगो) : (क) अम्बर चर्खा कार्यक्रम के प्रारम्भ होने से अब तक कुल ४,०१,२२३ अम्बर चर्खों का निर्माण हुआ है ।

(ख) ५००० केन्द्रों में लगभग १.७५ लाख ।

Cement Corporation

1364. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of setting up a cement corporation in the public sector has of late been under consideration;

(b) if so, the decision if any, taken in this regard; and

(c) the proposed constitution and functions of this corporation?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). No decisions have yet been taken.

Shortage of Cement in Kerala

1365. **Shri P. Kunhan:** Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a shortage of cement in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to ensure adequate supply of cement to the State?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An additional quantity of 2,700 tonnes of cement has been allocated to Kerala State for the current quarter (January—March 1964). For the next quarter (April—June 1964) a quantity of 5,400 tonnes has been sanctioned in addition to the quarterly allocation of 42,900 tonnes.

Textile Export Agreement with U.S.A.

1366. **Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:** Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Textile Export agreement with U.S.A. is being renewed on a larger basis; and

(b) the exact quantity of textile export envisaged under the agreement?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The Textile Export Agreement with U.S.A. is still under negotiation with U.S.A. authorities.

Kiriburu Iron ore Project

1367. **Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the revised cost of the Kiriburu Iron Ore Project of the N.M.D.C. has been estimated at Rs. 11 crores, i.e., an increase of about twenty-one per cent over the original estimate; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) and (b). The capital cost of the Kiriburu Iron Ore Project, as approved by Government, was Rs. 9·06 crores. The

revised cost of the project is now estimated at Rs. 11·22 crores. The excess of Rs. 2·16 crores is due to the following:—

	Rs. Lakhs
I New Items	
(*a*) Items of expenditure like consultancy fees, payment to Indian Bureau of Mines for detailed prospecting work, share of the project in the expenses of Headquarters office, interest on Government loan etc. which were not included in the original project estimates sanctioned by Government	132·50
(*b*) Provision of additional railway siding which was found necessary later on	17·00
II. Excess over sanctioned estimates on certain items relating to civil works, overhead charges, plant and equipment	66·53
TOTAL	216·03
Or	216·00

Bokaro Steel Plant

1368. { **Shri D. C. Sharma;**
Shri Maheshwar Naik;

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Russia has shown interest in the steel plant at Bokaro; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) Yes Sir. But no specific offer has been received.

(b) Does not arise.

Bhilai Steel Plant

1369. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cost of steel production at Bhilai Steel Plant has been considerably reduced during the current financial year (1963-64);

(b) if so, the extent thereof.

(c) how far the cost of production has been reduced at other Steel Plants (i) in the public sector; and (ii) in the private sector during the year 1963-64; and

((d) the means adopted in public sector Steel Plants to reduce the cost of production?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The cost of steel ingots in Bhilai for 1963-64 (upto January, 1964) shows a reduction of 5 per cent as compared to the cost of 1962-63. The average cost of saleable products also shows a reduction of about 7 per cent.

(c) (i) The cost of production of steel ingots for 1963-64 (upto January, 1964) shows a reduction of 7 per cent in Rourkela and 9 per cent in Durgapur. Similarly, the average cost of saleable products shows a reduction of 15 per cent in Rourkela and 13 per cent in Durgapur.

(ii) The cost of production in the private sector Steel Plants has, however, registered some increase on account of several escalator factors.

(d) The means adopted for reducing costs in the Public Sector Plants are:

(i) Maximising production.

(ii) Minimising consumption of raw materials; and

(iii) Improving yields.

Export of Hand-Print Cotton and Silk

1370. Shri R. S. Pandey: Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to state:

(a) whether hand-print cotton and silk are popular in foreign countries; and

(b) if so, the names of the countries to which we are exporting and the quantum of our annual export?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) (i) Hand-printed cotton.—Exports are effected mainly to Kenya, Ethiopia, Tanganyika, Sudan, Mauritius, Aden, Ceylon, U.K., U.S.A. and Cambodia.

The following figures give the total value of exports during July-December 1962 and January-December, 1963:

July-December, 1962.—Rs. 48.94 Lakhs (f.o.b.).

January-December, 1963.—Rs. 105.27 lakhs (f.o.b.) (Prosional).

(ii) Hand-printed Silk.—A considerable quantity is being exported to Italy, West Germany, Switzerland, U.K., U.S.S.R., and Jordan.

The exact value of the exports is not available as varietywise export figures are not maintained.

Development of Village Industries in U.P.

1371. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Khadi and Village Industries Board, Uttar Pradesh have forwarded any plans for the development of village industries in the State during the next financial year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) action proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

Allocation of Spindles

1372. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka: / Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the allocation of spindles for the next year will be increased; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). Allocation of spindles is related to the 3rd Plan Period as a whole and is not made on annual basis. The question of increasing the allocation next year does not arise.

Outstanding Loans with Industrial Concerns

1373. { Shri Dhuleshwar Meena: / Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state the amount still outstanding with different industrial concerns who were provided with loans by the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation as on the 31st January, 1964?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): The information is being collected and it will be laid on the Table of the House.

Stainless Steel for Rajasthan

1374. { Shri Dhuleshwar Meena: / Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering** be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of stainless steel allotted to Rajasthan during 1963-64; and

(b) the quanitity of stainless steel proposed to be allotted to that State during 1964-65?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) No allotment of Stainless Steel Sheets has been made to Rajasthan during 1963-64.

(b) Matter is under consideration.

Export of Indian goods to France

1375. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Murli Manohar:

Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to state:

(a) whether France has increased the import quota for certain Indian goods; and

(b) if so, which?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The French Government have—

(i) Agreed to liberalise the import of woollen carpets, kashmir rugs, sports goods, backetware and the temporary import into France of Jute Manufactures intended for the purposes of packing for re-export;

(ii) Pending the formal notification of the above liberalisation the French Government have agreed to licences freely the import of these items into France;

(iii) Granted increased quotas for Mushrooms, Cotton Textiles, Jute manufactures, cloth and bags (for home market only) Synthetic and artificial fibre, fabrics, Coir goods for floor coverings, Misc. Textiles (Scraves shawls, sarees etc.), handicrafts and sewing machines:

(iv) Maintained quotas for tinned fruits and juices, Plastic goods and Woollen Hosiery at the same level as 1963; and

(v) Agreed to consider the grant of additional quotas for all items under (iii) and (iv) above under a betterment clause provided the quotas already granted are utilised in full before the 31st December, 1964.

Fuller's Earth and Gypsum Deposits

1376. **Shri M. Rampure:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any geological survey has been made in th Gulbarga District of Mysore State;

(b) if so, whether large deposits of Fuller's earth and gypsum were found; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to utilise the valuable material?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel. Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes. The total quantity available in the area has been estimated by the Geological Survey of India at 166,700 tonnes.

(c) Proposals for utilisation of the material, as and when received, will be considered by Government.

Limestone in Gulbarga District (Mysore State)

1377. **Shri M. Rampure:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the limestone of a very superior quality is available in the Gulbarga District of Mysore State;

(b) if so, the quantity available; and

(c) whether Government propose to start a cement factory there?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) The limestone is generally of cement grade with some occurrence of flux grade quality.

(b) The quantity of limestone available has yet to be estimated by the Geological Survey of India.

(c) No, but pending grant of an industrial licence which will be contingent upon certain conditions being fulfilled, a letter of intent was issued to M/s Associated Cement Companies Ltd., Bombay, for the establishment of a cement factory by them at Wadi, Gulbarga District for the manufacture of portland cement with an annual installed capacity of 400,000 tonnes.

New York World Fair

1378. **Shri Pottekkatt:**
Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of application received for the post of women guides for the New Work World Fair;

(b) the number of those selected; and

(c) the basis on which the selection was made?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) 1039.

(b) 20, excluding four departmental candidates.

(c) A sub-committee consisting of 4 members was set up for the selection of the candidates. Many factors such as education, general knowledge, personality, speech, experience etc. were taken into consideration by the sub-Committee in selecting suitable candidates.

12.20 hrs.

ARREST AND RELEASE OF MEMBER ON BAIL

Mr. Speaker: I have received the following communication from the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, South-1, New Delhi:—

> "I have the honour to inform you that Shri Mani Ram Bagri, a Member of the Lok Sabha, was arrested today, the 20th March, 1964, at 8 A.M. at his residence, 75, South Avenue, New Delhi, in pursuance of a warrant issued by me.....

An Hon. Member: But he is present here in the House.

Mr. Speaker: I know that. If the hon. Member would allow me to read it in full, then it would be clear.

> "...issued by me on 15-3-1964 under sections 186/188/147 & 149 IPC,.....
>
> Shri Mani Ram Bagri was produced before me at 9-15 a.m. today and he applied for bail. He was ordered to be released on a personal bond in the sum of Rs. 5,000 (Rupees five thousand) only till 28-3-1964, and further instructed that on 28-3-1964, he shall furnish a surety in the same amount. Shri Mani Ram Bagri furnished a personal bond in the sum of Rs. 5,000 (Rupees five thousands) and was released forthwith."

12.21 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT OF NATIONAL INSTRUMENTS LIMITED, CALCUTTA, AND REVIEW BY GOVERNMENT THEREOF

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): On behalf of Shri Kanungo,

[Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman]

I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:—

(i) Annuel Report of the National Instruments Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1962-63 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor-General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.

(ii) Review by the Government on the working of the above company. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-2558/64].

REPORT OF GANGA BRAHMAPUTRA WATER TRANSPORT BOARD FOR 1963

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Report of the Ganga Brahmaputra Water Transport Board for the year 1963 (Hindi and English versions). [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-2559/64].

12.22 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—*contd.*

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE—*contd.*

Mr. Speaker: The House will take up the discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Defence, for which 10 hours have been allotted, out of which 5 minutes have been taken already.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): May I make one request about the cut motions of which notices were given yesterday? Actually, the discussion on these Demands begins only today..

Mr. Speaker: As a lawyer, the hon. Member should know that he should not argue on that now, but he may only ask me to condone the delay. There is delay in this case, and I shall condone it and consider the case of these cut motions, and treat them as moved, if otherwise admissible.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: The delay may be condoned.

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: They may be taken as having been moved.

Mr. Speaker: I have already said so.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1".

[*Lack of effective steps to meet the menace of Pakistani raids on the borders of India* (73)].

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1".

[*Failure to meet effectively the obvious menace arising out of the collusion between Pakistan and China* (74)].

"That the Demand under the head Defence Services, Effective—Army be reduced by Rs. 50,00,000".

[*Need for economy in expenditure under sub-head Transportation—hired transport* (75)].

"That the Demand under the head Defence Services, Effective—Army be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Inefficiency of the recruitment officers in proceeding with recruitment* (76)].

"That the Demand under the head Defence Services, Effective—Army be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Waste of money on hired transport* (77)].

"That the Demand under the head Defence Services, Effective—Army be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Expenditure on military attaches to Indian Embassies abroad* (78)].

"That the Demand under the head Defence Services Non-effective be reduced to Re. 1".

[*Non-inclusion of the service of the Canteen Stores Department under this head* (79)].

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): Last year, when we were discussing the defence budget, we debated on it against a background where there was the big Chinese attack and there were the disastrous NEFA reverses. There was a concerted attack on the policy of non-alignment. And in those dangerous days, we were thankful for the aid which we got whether in small arms or in any other form of airlift from the USA, UK as well as for all other help coming in the form of a promise to build up our defence potential. The country was united and our resolve, which this Parliament had stated in a pledge was that we shall wipe out our defence weaknesses, and it was also pledged to us that there would be an inquiry into the NEFA reverses, and this House, without a division, voted for huge allocations for the building up of the defence potential of our country.

The entire idea behind that huge allocation which the Parliament gave to Government was a declaration of self-reliance, a declaration that we shall rely on our own resources first and foremost and we shall not enter any military blocs. It was a difficult decision for us to take, for a poor country like ours, but we did.

Today, after one year, when we are debating upon this Ministry's Demands for Grants, what is the background? The Chinese cease-fire has come, but there has been no consolidation of that cease-fire. There has been no acceptance of the Colombo proposals. Huge armies still stand across the frontier. We hear from time to time talks about the Chinese wanting to talk with us on the basis of the Colombo proposals; at the same time, we hear, when they go to Pakistan that they have a new idea about SEATO and CENTO being defensive alliances.

One of the biggest factors, and I should say, a somewhat new factor since last year has been the bellicosity encountered from Pakistan. There was hatred to a certain extent, but not bellicosity to the extent that we have experienced during the last one year, since the attack on Kashmir several years ago. There have been constant raids and attacks, firings across the western and eastern borders. We have as the latest scare an incident where they came right 20 miles into our territory on the western sector and killed some of our people, which has shocked our country. There has been construction of bunkers and concentration of troops along the Tripura border, which is near my State, in the West Bengal border and in the Assam border. There have been dangerous military incursions and deaths inflicted in the Jammu and Kashmir border.

This is the background against which we are discussing these Demands. There has been a stepping up of the cold and hot-war in Kashmir. There has been a stepping up of the cold war in the Security Council. There has been whipping up of communal riots and the squeezing out of the minorities in East Pakistan to find a cause or excuse for urgency of the Security Council debate. Even today, when the Security Council is going to meet and discuss, there has been flaring up of communal riots right throughout India, Raigarh and Belghoria in West Bengal; in Jamshedpur the situation is very serious. The

[Shrimati Renu Chakravartty]

situation is very serious in Jarsaguda. This is what has happened. Most significant of all, is the support which Pakistan has received in the past, and still receives, from the United States of America and the United Kingdom.

I was reading Prof. Ranga's speech last year. He said—after all the US and UK want us to be friends with Pakistan; they want Pakistan and ourselves to be friends. I think most of us in this House have always wanted to be friends with Pakistan. We have gone to the farthest extent to be friends with Pakistan, and we would be one with Prof. Ranga if it was only a question of bringing about friendship between ourselves and Pakistan. Prof. Ranga said—should But our quarrel is this—on what basis has the friendship to be brought about? The basis which has been put forward by the US and UK has been the question of Kashmir, that is, unless we solve the question of Kashmir according to their wishes!

I remember very clearly what the London *Times* said on the 28th November 1962, when our country was in great difficulties. They were then giving us some arms; even at that time, the London *Times* told us in that very article, that the real thing hinged on the fact whether we accepted the condition relating to Kashmir, the solution which they were putting forward before, whether that would be accepted or not; otherwise, arms and arms aid would not be given. I could quote to you the actual words, but I have no time to do so.

We have had during this last year the question and the idea of the division of Kashmir coming every now and then, and then the question of mediation. We have seen Sir Patrick Dean's performance in the Security Council. As a matter of fact, when some of us went to meet the High Commissioner for UK here recently to protest against Sir Patrick Dean's speech in the Security Council, he told us—'after all, you should not misjudge us because we gave you arms when you were in difficulties.' We are thankful to them for the aid. But because we are grateful to them for some small arms and an airlift, it does not mean that we shall agree to give up our sovereignty and compromise our territorial integrity.

As a matter of fact, in the last year, what has been our experience? A whole series of British and US missions have been here and our missions have visited their countries. As a matter of fact, when Shri Chavan spoke last year in reply to the debate, I think it was on the eve of Shri T. T. Krishnamachari's visit to the United States. We know that our ambassador in the US has made efforts, sometimes not always to our liking, in this direction. How much has he been trying to tell us: 'Don't do this, don't do that; otherwise we shall not get aid, we shall not get military equipment'.

We have seen during the last year our newspapers flashing headlines, in the whole of July last year—on July 8, 'UK-US Blueprint for India's Air Defence Soon'; on July 22 'India Accepts Anglo-US Defence Plan'. What has emerged out of all this? Joint air exercises for testing highly sophisticated radar! We were told they were very necessary for us. We did not have supersonics; we had one or two MIGs coming to us from the USSR—they had just started coming, one or two. We were told that we would have our own HF-24, and therefore, it was necessary for us to have the radar equipment.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Six MIGs.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I am sorry—six MIGs. Even today we have no supersonics. Our Deputy Minister, Shri D. R. Chavan, told the Lok Sabha on 16th March that the Government's

efforts to obtain F-104 aircraft as part of military assistance from abroad had not yet met with success. Pakistan has got F-104 aircraft, but with all our beseachings, and the beseachings of the Finance Minister, they are not with us.

Now, we have had our training in radar, we have even had foreign planes flying over our border territory, because they were going to allow us to use their supersonic planes, but the funniest thing—at least in West Bengal this is what we feel—is that after all that, we had two helicopters landing within two minutes of each other,—not a supersonic plane—they came, they landed, saw everything and went away, and we are told they took photographs. I do not know whether they really took photographs, but the whole fantastic thing is that, having had radar exercises, they have taken away the radar, they have promised to give us radar, and now helicopters can come with impunity and do what they like.

On 19th July last year, in Washington Gen. Chaudhuri had a long meeting with the United States Defence officers, and it was stated in our papers—I am quoting:

> "The United States will probably not be able to give us supersonics because of Pakistani displeasure. It may be got in Moscow....Most modern weapons are not available, but what has been received to date has been mortars, guns for mountain warfare wireless, mountain warfare clothing, small arms."

We are grateful for even that. After all, these things help, every little thing helps, but the really important point which we want our Defence Minister to tell us today is this. At that time we had pointed out that there were political conditions attached, but the thing was not so serious at that moment because we were facing Chinese aggression. We had seen them in the papers, and we know they were attached. Firstly, even these arms or assistance could not be used against Pakistan. Secondly, the United States has the right to inspect and observe the use of arms given by the United States military missions and have their observers here. We cannot use these arms against Pakistan, but at this moment, that is one of the biggest difficulties we are facing, and there is every chance—whether it is collusion or joint plan, or with the direct or indirect help of America and Gt. Britain, whatever the reason—that we will be attacked. When we are actually attacked by Pakistan, which God forbid, shall we be able to use them? That is the question we would like to ask.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): I think we can use them in defence.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: We also want to judge the quality of the military aid which has been given to India, and that which has been given to Pakistan. Last year the question of the Navy was brought up by my hon. friend Shri Raghunath Singh. That is his special pet.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): Thank you.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I find that not only supersonics have been given to Pakistan, but submarines have been given. One has been given, I do not know how many more. After all, I am not in the know of military intelligence of Pakistan, but that is what is given in our papers. As far as I know, we have got an aircraft carrier, I do not know whether we have more than one. I do not know what we are going to do with it. It is very expensive too.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): It demonstrates every year on the 26th January.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: My hon. friend Shri Nath Pai says that it is meant for demonstration to us, but it is much better that we demonstrate something against those whom we will have to fight if we have to defend our

[Shrimati Renu Chakravartty]

country. Therefore, the entire question of these air exercises which we have held, the type of arms, the quality of the arms which we are getting, the political strings which have been attached with regard to the use of those arms against Pakistan, all these, and even the question of the Seventh Fleet, have to be examined. I would like to ask a question but our Prime Minister is not here. We were told: after all, they can come, what can we do about it? Even Mr. Talbot, after all that has been asked on the floor of this House, when he goes away from Pakistan, says: we are very satisfied with our relations with Pakistan. If that is the situation, then even the Seventh Fleet might be used against us and not against others. I say these are very serious points which I want the House to consider, because we have decided last year, and we hope that we shall continue to stick firmly to the decision that we must be able to build our own defence potential, our own military strategy and our own operational methods.

The Defence Minister last year stated something with which I would like to associate myself fully. He said:

> "Your army cannot be made to depend upon the arms and ammunition to be supplied by somebody. The rate of combat consumption is so heavy; it is just not possible to think of fighting any defensive action without having your own defence production base. In the case of the Air Force, and in the case of air production too, naturally, we shall have to depend upon our own.... We must have some clear ideas in our own minds about certain basic principles about our defence effort. And there is no doubt that we must continuously and watchfully and energetically make efforts to see that we try to broaden and deepen and strengthen the base of our own defence production."

The question is, are we doing this? Before I proceed further, I would like to pay my tribute to the performance of our ordnance factories. The excellent results of these factories are there for everybody to see, especially, the pride of our ordnance factories, the Ishapore Rifle Factory, which has produced semi-automatic rifles.

An Hon. Member: Your constituency!

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: It is not only a question of my constituency. It is a question of the whole country being proud of. Those who know about the background in which the ordnance factory workers and their DGOF proceed with it, will appreciate this. They fought for it to put it in the public sector. There was a great pull to take it to the private sector. I must pay my tribute to the DGOF, Shri Shahaney, who has done an excellent job of it, and also the workers who have worked round the clock and especially the Mazdoor Union which has its excellent President, who, in spite of the fact that he lost his job during the last strike, always tried to explain that it was a question of challenge to the public sector. He said, if the private sector take away, let us take it as a challenge and let us, in the public sector, show to them that we can make it. And we have made it. Actually the entire House should greet those workers of the ordnance factories and the authorities and the Defence Minister for having shown what the public sector can do by way of producing these semi-automatic rifles.

Then, the HAL has entered into a project to produce the Alouette helicopters. I do not know at what stage it is there. We have just read and we came to know a little while ago—

Shri Raghuramaiah, the Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence, also mentioned about it—that the young scientists have been doing excellent work in respect of electronic and radar development. Only the other day, I read about mountain warfare problems, and it was very clearly stated by our Defence Minister that the problem of operating internal combustion engines in the sub-zero temperatures of northern borders is something that no country in the world can solve for us. It has to be solved by us. Even in the most advanced countries in the world, it is stated that these equipments were designed for use only up to altitudes of 8,000 feet or a little more. But it is a problem for us, where we have to fight at heights far, far in excess of that, to solve. It is a problem for our scientists, and it has to be solved entirely by our scientists and engineers. Therefore, this is something which our young men are engaged in, and it is quite clear that systematic research yields quick results at the LRDE, and this is something about which we should be proud.

Then, I must point out that the DMRL organisation has now been shifted from Ishapore to Hyderabad. If there is something very special about it, of course we should be told about it. Then I will be the first to support it. But I feel that since it is a research organisation, associated with the question of steel factory and the rifle factory, I do not really realise why we are spending so much money on shifting it all the way back to Hyderabad. Of course, there are electronic factories in Hyderabad, and similar other things. It is very good. But I do not quite see why this is being shifted. I hope the matter will be enquired into.

Then, what about the six new ordnance factories about which the hon. Minister has told us at the last budget debate? I think that on this account the bulk of the shortfall was Rs. 58 crores. If we take away the excess of about Rs. 10 crores which we have spent on the Air Force, it will come to about Rs. 48 crores or Rs. 43 crores. The main reason, it is stated, is that in spite of Government's best efforts it is not possible to secure foreign aid needed to set up the six ordnance factories envisaged in 1963-64 Budget. Only one of the proposed six factories for the manufacture of ammunition is in an advanced stage. We were to have a factory for the manufacture of shells; another for high explosives. One factory is to be in the South Indian town of Trichinopoly. These are still in preliminary stages and it is a very serious matter because unless we set proper priorities and go all out to get the know-how, allocate the money and exert all our energies to this end, I am afraid we shall not be able to go further. We are told that a US firm of consultants Arthur D. Little Inc. has come for formulation of expansion of defence production, phase II. I feel that this is a dangerous position. Not only in this Ministry but in the other Ministries, there is this inferiority complex that we are not able to do many things. I know that many of our engineers are capable of doing these things, both in the private as well as in the public sector. Actually when the first phase of the expansion programme for setting up these six new ordnance factories was there, they were doing it so well: our engineers and scientists have been doing it so well. It is only a question of how much energy, priority and effort we put in getting the know-how. We should not allow the whole planning of defence production to go to a foreigner, especially in these difficult times when the politics of these things have to be gone into. Last year my colleague, Shri Indrajit Gupta wanted a three-year plan for defence production. Have we any? From the report, it is a fairly better report than the earlier one—I fail to find this spelling out of the three-year plan. At least let a two-year plan be given, setting out priorities.

[Shrimati Renu Chakravartty]

Have we laid down priorities? The most important of all is our plan of production of supersonic aircraft. We are happy that after such a long time we have at last set up Aeronautics India. It has been a long and tortuous process to my mind, if we calculate the number of months. The whole country has been waiting for it. It is an important thing. Was this delay due to diffidence on our part? There has been a constant propaganda, even in sections of this House that the deal was bad and was off. When British or US delegations come here, *Hindustan Times* and other papers tell us: the MIG deal is off. Somebody else questions that. I wonder if there is some political hesitation. If that is so, let us be clear about it. As far as I know, even last year, my hon. friend Shri D. C. Sharma could not say whether China has got MIG 21 factory; whether they have got other MIG factories. We have taken a very peculiar position. What is that is holding it up? Are there not such rumours? Are they correct? Has there been some sort of horse-trading. When the Americans go away we again start talking about MIGs and try to boost it up. I want to know whether or not a definite effort is being made by very highups in the Government to turn over more and more of armament manufacturing capacity to the private sector and to slow down public sector. What should have been given the highest priority is being slowed down. If it is a question of using idle capacity in the private sector for components or things like that, it is all right. We should have some sort of a co-ordinated plan for that. I myself have written; the unions have written, for instance, about the DMC factory producing strategic goods; they have got the machinery from which they could make defence production. Actually, the electronics section of the Defence Ministry came forward to inspect it but nothing else happened. In my own area itself certain companies can manufacture certain equipments for the Air Force—Veegal Engineering Co., for instance, can do these things. Experienced and surplus employees of non-scheduled airlines could be taken to HAL. We are not opposed to that sort of thing. But we are totally opposed to permitting the private sector to enter the field of armaments and weapons. We do not want any subversion of the industrial policy resolution under the excuse of that word 'public interest'. There is a word, there is a sentence and everything hangs on that particular sentence. We want a public assurance that we will not permit private armament kings of the tpye that we see operating in certain western countries to develop in our country with disastrous results, political and military.

This brings me to the Lockheed Mission that was here recently. We did not know very much about it. But we know that a delegation came and I think it was led by its Vice Chairman, Mr. Polton. Some have come under different names also, I am told. They met the Finance Minister, Mr. L. K. Jha and Boothalingam, all from the Finance Ministry, very early in the morning, at a very peculiar time and the only person. who from the Ministry of Defence could have been directly concerned with it. Mr. P. V. R. Rao. I hope that our Defence Minister also met them. There was a discussion. Shall we be buying some F 104? Have we got the money for it? Shall we use it against Pakistan? If we buy it, have they agreed to allow us some know-how so that we can set up a factory? These are things we want to know. If they have agreed, let us go ahead; if not we have to be very careful.

About this MIG deal, Aeronautics India has been set up. MIG 21 has guided missiles. We have to manufacture them. They are all highly sophisticated and intricate electronic

equipments. Last year, my hon. friend Shri Indrajit Gupta had stated this. We have to think of the entire structure of the Air Force. The question is: when will it come up? Are we going to build them up in the course of the next two years? Then again, where is the location? Are the locations fixed and firm ones? Are we going ahead in all the three locations? Are we going to have a separate electronics factory to take up this very sophisticated electronic machienry? These are the points we have to know. At least we must be assured that we have a plan and within that plan period we shall be able to produce our own supersonics. F-104 has already attained supersonic speed, I believe. We shall be able to have a substantial number of these in a short time. This should be our priority No. I, according to me. How far has the Defence Ministry agreed upon it? That is something that we should like to know. We have got our engineers, and defence factory personnel, our HAL technicians and others and with their help and nation's goodwill, we shall be able to build up our defence potential and have our supersonics in the Air Force.

The other point which I wish to refer to now is the NEFA enquiry report. All things seem to have gone down. At that time the question of military intelligence loomed very large in the minds of the people. I would like to be told what has happened to the question of military intelligence. At that time, the Defence Minister told us, "It is a difficult thing. We are looking into it, but it cannot be built up in a day" We all know that it cannot be built up in a day. But certainly in such periods of emergency, we would like to know, specially when certain other things have happened in the meantime, how far we have really improved that intelligence. There have been air crashes. We have not known anything about it. The press and radio in Pakistan as well as the international press have flashed it; but we have not known it.

The worst thing is we have had aeroplanes and helicopters flying in and getting down on our territory and flying off. We have had an illyushin which has just disappeared and we have not been able to locate it. We do not know whether it has crashed. What has really worried me is this—it was mentioned in this House—that this Illyushin might have been lured away to Pakistan through some radio signal station. I do not know how our military intelligence works, but by common sense, I would say this. Surely we would like to know whether we do not have our own code as far as military bases are concerned, or do we have the common code of the ICAO? Surely we do not follow that. If we have our own code, does it mean that that code has become known to Pakistan and it can radio-signal that code to us and give us false directions? All these things really worry us and we want to know the position.

I was surprised when I got a sort of information—I do not know how far it is correct—about the MRA—Moral Rearmament Assembly. Even in this House the hon. Prime Minister has said that it is under the blessings of the American State Department. We are told that when the MRA Group was in Bombay, the band of INS Vikrant was in attendance not only at the Chowpathy Rally, but also elsewhere. Secondly, an MRA drama was staged on board INS Vikrant. Even that I can understand that the group were entertaining them. Whether that is correct or not is another matter. Thirdly, INS Vikrant officers received instructions from above to give all facilities to MRA people and also to provide accommodation. In fact, some MRA people stayed with INS Vikrant officers on board the ship. We must know whether these things are true. I would like the hon. Minister to look into these matters.

The last point which I want to make, which the hon. Minister had accepted last time—in fact, anybody will accept it—is that if we are to fight we have to fight with the full healthy

[Shrimati Renu Chakravartty]

morale of the jawans and the relations between the jawans and the officers have to be at the very best. That is one of the most important things. That is the socialistic approach—I use the word 'socialistic'—that is the 'stick' approach. If that is the approach which the Congress has accepted, they have to give up the class brass hat approach, which we have had.

Dr. M. S. Aney: What is the difference between socialist and socialistic?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: That is the word they like, with the 'stick' in the end. That is why I am using that word too. I am not very clear as to the socialism of the Congress but one point is true and that is that we have got to learn certain things from the Chinese soldier and the Chinese officer. There is no doubt about it. Let us give up the old class brass hat approach. It still remains with us and we have to root it out ruthlessly. There is an uppish snobbery and class segregation which still remain with us. We have made a mistake in making that synonymous with discipline. As a matter of fact the Khadakvasala Academy is a very fine academy. When I meet the young men who go there, I really feel very happy that these young men are going for the army. But what pains me is their aping of western habists—dinner dresses, eating with forks and spoons, which they have not seen before, because they come from ordinary middle-class families. But at the end of it, of course, they come out as pucca sahebs. All this is supposed to be part of discipline. As an educationist, I feel that ragging also is not the way to discipline. I had seen British universities and also public schools and there this is what has been imparted to them. I hope even Mr. Anthony will not try to synonymise ragging with discipline. It is very bad. I see it as a mother, as a politician, as a citizen. I hope that this House would be one with me in seeing that we root out this ragging not only from the Defence Academy, but from other universities and colleges also. It is something bad which has come into our body politic and we have to root it out.

About the mess and clubs, everything is separate. Why should it be so? I am shocked that there is discrimination even in the battlefield, for there is separation allowance only to officers and not to OR. While living at the same altitude, there are different high altitude allowances to officers and OR. why should it be so? There are different para-troops allowances for doing same duties. There are different special compensation allowances in the field. There are special rations, cost free, to officers and not to other ranks. Surely some rations should be issued to ORS also. While doing exercises in plain, officers get disturbance allowance. Why not this be given to ORS also? My friend Shri Tyagi has got a very nice smile on this face; that shows that I am not far wrong. Other ranks are not authorised to purchase goods from CSD(I) at cheap rates such as cheese, butter and fish. Of course, I will leave out transistors and scooters because the poor fellow cannot buy scooters. There are officer's shops established to supply them with articles at very cheap rates, but there is no such provision for ORS. OR families are kept at arm's length from officers' families even in social gatherings and they do not mix with each other. Why should it be so? They belong to our own families. One brother happens to be an officer and another brother happens to be OR. Why should we continue with these Sandhurst traditions, I want to know.

There is the question of leave requests. The second speaker from my party, Shri Raghavan, will deal with all that. Lastly, I want to say that the relations between the workers and the authorities must be one based on confidence and not on the attitude of arrogance. Fortunately during the

last one year, we have had the best relations. I do not know Mr. Chavan very well, but I have read in the papers that when he was Chief Minister of Maharashtra, he was able to bring about that relationship and I hope he will bring it again. He should bring a new approach and there should not be that brass hat opproach which means, one something is done, it cannot be reopened, because it is a matter of prestige.

Even some of our OCS behaved in a manner which really creates unnecesary trouble for us. There is the case of the Kankhana Engineering Stores Depot where Rs. 300 was collected by the unit and he was asked to forward it to the National Defence Fund. But he said he would not do it, because there was some quarrel going on between the workers and the officers. These things should be enquired into. The way the transfers of union officers is made should also be enquired into. They wanted a cooperative store and even that has not been permitted. It is the same brass hat attitude. The Defence Minister, with his experience with labour in the past, should look into these things.

13 hrs.

The times are serious. We have to be wise, but determined. We have to guard our indepedence and our territory. We have to defend it. For this, we shall take help wherever help is necessary. We shall take the necessary help for know-how, but we shall not sell ourselves to foreigners. We have to build a free and socialist India. We can do so only if we fight for this independent defence policy and give up our complex regarding foreign experts. Let us take their know-how, but build our own public sector. Let us have confidence in our own defence personnel, in our scientists and in our engineers. We shall fight in this way, and it is such a fight that can be a resolute fight. If our Defence Minister is able to build that up he shall have not only the good wishes of this House, but he shall have the support of the entire country.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Mr. Speaker, Sir, from the manner in which we have had the benefit of experience and contacts that our Communist friends have of the working of our ordance factories and all other installations and establishments which are associated with the Defence Ministry and the defence departments, we can see who, in an indirect way, is running the Defence Ministry and who, in an unauthorised manner, in an unacknowledged manner, is the real Defence Ministry in this country. This is a warning which, I am sure, my hon. frined, Shri Chavan, must have already noted for his own benefit and the benefit of the Ministry of which he is in charge after he has taken over charge of the Ministry.

I have had the honour of visiting quite a large number of our ordnance factories, and I found that the Defence Ministry was not having as much control over them as could have been expected. There was no such thing as totalitarian control by the Defence Ministry over the defence installations. There is a kind of diarchy going on there. It is an unseen one in a way an unacknowledged one in another way. I do not know whether it would be possible for some time to come for the Defence Ministry and the Defence Minister to gain real control and then say that all these defence installations can be depended upon completely, under all circumstances, whoever may be our allies, whoever may be our enemies.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): What control do you want?

Shri Ranga: Last year also we had these speeches, like the one we had just now, from our Communist frineds who are so very well informed, possibly better informed than what many of the hon. Members can claim to come to possess even on the Congress side.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: They do not read papers.

Shri Ranga: I do not regret the information they possess or their knowledge. But I am surprised at the vehemence with which continuously they pursue the same line of exhorting our country to pursue the patriotic line of being entirely independent of all other countries in the world not only in regard to the three arms of our defence forces but also in regard to their equipments, in regard to the ordnance factories, in regard to the science and in regard to the research behind them and all the rest. What would have happened if Soviet Russia had pursued that line when she was attacked by Hitler? What would have been the fate of England during all those turbulent times if she had not sought and welcomed the support of her allies including Soviet Russia in the later stages? One would only have to think about it to be warned properly in regard to the advisability or otherwise, the political tenability or otherwise of this "very brave and patriotic advice" that our Communist frineds are giving to us. They would have no objection if we could get more and more from Soviet Russia by way of armaments, experts, know-how and also political advice. They would have no objection, I am sure. But, unfortunately, it is not forthcoming however anxious they may be that Soviet Russia should barge in taking advantage of this extreme opportunity they have of our need for support from which ever side it may come.

Shri Tyagi: Is it forthcoming from the United Kingdom?

Shri Ranga: I am coming to that.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Bring in F-104; we have got no objection.

Shri Ranga: I have never raised any objection to Soviet Russia coming in and helping us.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: who craes for your objecton?

Shri Ranga: That is true. When these two big parties are in alliance with each other, they can afford to be indifferent to the attitude of other opposition parties in this House. That is quite obvious. But should we not welcome and continue to welcome whatever assistance the democratic countries are capable of and are willing to give to us in spite of whatever other difficulties they might have, in spite of whatever other differences they might be entertaining between themselves and ourselves in regard to our own political situation in our country and also in regard to our political as well as other attitudes towards our neighbours? That is the most important thing.

It is true that America and England are pursuing a line now in regard to Kashmir which we do not like. They have said so. But when our Communist friends and some of our other friends also went to the U.K. High Commissioner what did he tell them? He told them: "You did not agree with us on so many occasions. You absued us, you condemned us and you attacked us there in the United Nations in no uncertain terms almost bordering on hostility. But we made no complaint about it. We took it in our stride." Did they not say so? They told our friends like that and our friends were tongue-tied.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Nominated—Jammu and Kashmir): All the same, the ball was left in his court.

Shri Ranga: I do not know in which court it was—it may be in the Kashmir court of my hon. friend. But I know only one thing. That is what he said. He told them: "Why do you raise all these things now? When we differ from"? Yes they have differed from us. We deplore it. We are not happy. But is that any reason why we should not welcome the support of those people, coming from those quarters in other spheres? That is our point, and I am sure they will agree with us in regard to that.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartyy: They should put a limit.

Shri Ranga: They should not put a limit? Is it the idea that they are not a separate country, they are a part of us and therefore, they should not put any limit? They are a separate country. They have their own liability. They have their own feelings, friendships, enmities and all sorts of things. In spite of that they have come forward to give us some support. If that is not enough we have got to think about it. An occasion will arise when we discuss the international affairs. We have to think as to what we can possibly have between ourselves and those countries in order to improve our mutual relations to such an extent that we can make them maximise their support to us to such an extent as would be enough or adequate for dealing with the problems that face us today.

Having said that, I want to make it perfectly clear that we also, in the Swatantra Party, are in favour of the State itself being completely responsible for the defence, not merely the defence forces—of cours, that is taken for granted—but also the defence production. To the extent that they want their efforts to be supplemented from time to time, according to their needs, seek the support of various other private entrepreneurs. They are welcome to do so. The primary thing is that the Government should take up their primary responsibility of defence production. That is common ground, I think, among us all, among all the political parties here.

But the most important thing is, how they would organise these ordnace factories, how they would run them. whether they would try to become the real masters of these ordnance faciories and prevent political elements from playing any kind of mischief inside them and in their running or whether they would allow them to go on as at present in such a diarchical fashion. I do not wish to go into this particular matter in detail any more. I hope the hon. Defence Minister would be able to see the trend of my thought in regard to this particular matter.

They had promised to develop six ordnance factories and they wanted us to sanction them the necessary amount. We did that. We sanctioned all that they asked for last year, Rs. 90 crores and odd. This time they come forward and say that they have not been able to spend Rs. 50 crores out of the sanctioned amount they have not been able to develop six ordnance factories, and they have given us some reasons. I wish to know whether they expect Parliament to be satisfied with their performance and whether they are themselves satisfied with this performance. If there had been any insuperable difficulties, either from the democratic countries or from Soviet Russia, or any other country which can be expected to be friendly to us, we would have liked the Defence Minister to take some of us into his confidence before he came to us with this confession of failure. This I consider to be one of the major failures of the Defence Ministry.

Secondly, there is the failure of the Ministry to develop and manufacture in large enough scale of our own Avro 748. I was assured almost by chance by some people who have had something to do with the manufacture of it that the Government in its various ramifications is not so very keen in developing its manufacture. I do not know why. For a long time it has been an open secret that the Transport Ministry was not prepared to be co-operative. Why should it have been so? Then, recently we were told that the Transport Ministry had made up its mind to place some trial orders, I speak subject to correction. How long are they going to take cooperate with the Defence Ministry?

[Shri Ranga]

We were told that there is a Defence Sub-Committee at the Cabinet level, with a number of Cabinet Ministers, presided over, I suppose, as is usual with all Cabinet Sub-Committees, by the Prime Minister himself. He seems to have been helpless, as also the Defence Minister and the Sub-Committee. This prevention of the development or manufacture of this aircraft is one of the major failures of the Defence Ministry.

13.12 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*].

Thirdly, they wanted to raise 6 Himalayan divisions, mountain divisions as they call them. A suggestion was made that at time, including by some of eminent members of the Congress benches, that preference should be given as far as it is possible to people who live in those high altitudes. My hon. friend, Shri Chavan, did not like the idea of preference but we urged that every possible effort should be made to recruit to as large an extent as it is humanly possible those people who live in those areas in high altitudes. Why? They themselves have mentioned copiosuly in this book *India Prepares* and also in the various explanations in their own Report, how many things have got to be built in in order to make any one capable of remaining at those high altitudes of 14,000 and 15,000 ft. and, at the same time, be capable of offering effective resistance and defence for our country, in regard to food, drink, hot water, living accommodation or small tents, clothing, capacity to breathe at that high altitude, fighting frost and various other things. They have been obliged to spend quite a large amount of money on research and also on experiments and on taking different sections of people to those high altitudes and getting them acclimatised. All these built-in apparatuses, rather most of them I should say, are already there for these Himalayan people. In addition to that, we can supplement their equipments. We can also sent people from other parts of India and got them acclimatised to that altitude but primary preference should have been given to the utilisation of these people. But Government has not accepted and has not implemented that policy. That is another failure of the Government.

There was the NEFA report by General Henderson Brooks. The country was reminded of it the other day when he was rightly rewarded by the Government. We are glad that he was rewarded. But what happens to that reports? At that time, may be, there was some justification for my hon. friend to keep it strictly confidential and secret. Why is it that he has not published it till now? Since more than one year has passed, why should the country be kept in ignorance about it?

Then, what is the progress that has been made in the light of the recommendations made by that committee and in the light of the revelations that were contained in the short summary that my hon. friend, Shri Chavan, has placed on the Table of the House, in regard to military intelligence, subversion and so on? Who in our country can confidently say that in the Communist Party of India there is not that China lobby? We have got the Soviet lobby too, but we are no longer afraid of it because they have become the unofficial Defence Ministers, as I have said. But what about the China lobby in this country? It is there; it is a fact. Among them some are brave and courageous and some of them are perhaps members, I do not know, of either this House or the other House—I speak subject to correction. What is the policy that the Government has been following or pursuing? My hon. friend, the Defence Minister, may say that it is for the Home Minister and Prime Minister and not for him, but he cannot

absolve himself completely of all responsibility in regard to this matter because it is for him to take the initiative and reach the Cabinet Sub-Committee and, later on, the Cabinet and see that proper policies are pursued in regard to the China lobby in our country.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: What about the American lobby?

Shri Ranga: The American lobby, just like the Russian lobby, has to be tolerated.

Shri Raghunath Singh: He is in the American lobby.

Shri Ranga: I think my hon. friends of the Congress benches ought to know better than throw a fling like that at me. They would only be stultifying themselves by indulging in such cheap jibes at my cost, because I am no smaller patriot than any one of them, including the Prime Minister, and it would be wrong for any one, it would be foolish for any one to begin to entertain any such idea about me, about a person who had been a freedom fighter for 35 years, who had been their colleague till the other day, who had to differ from them not because he had disobeyed them, not because he had asked for a job or position and it was refused—as I said earlier, I repeat it that there was not a position which it was in the power of the Prime Minister to give and which he was not prepared to offer to me—and yet why did I leave them? I left them for definitely known purposes, for protecting the peaseants. Therefore, I would like to tell my hon. friends that it would be high time for them to begain to see who are their friends and who are their doubtful friends in patriotism. I do not wish to go beyond that and I do not want to be deflected from the course of my speech today.

Then come to ihe question of tre Defence Council. Before my hon. friend took charge of this Ministry, the Defence Council was formed. It was formed on a very narrow basis. It was formed on almost, what should I say, Congress Party plus extension basis. It is high time now that it should be re-constituted in such a manner, either in a non-poltical manner or on all parties basis; it should be reconstituted in such a way that it would be capable of giving proper advice to the Defence Ministry. It should be a truly National Defence Council.

That would not be enough. My hon. friends in charge of the Defence Ministry cannot claim to be any greater experts than anyone of us here in this House and certainly not greater experts than my hon. friends to my right because they are also laymen like me, like everyone of us. They have got to be guided and advised by their experts. But then how can we be sure that the advice given to them is the right one? To check it up, air exercise must have helped them and the recent naval exercise also must have given them some useful information. I do not see any reason why my hon. friends of the Communist Party should be complaining about these exercises and saying, "Oh! the Americans have gained so much information at our cost" as if the Americans did not have that information. It is for us to gain something from the proximity of their own exercises. That is exactly what the Government has done. I am glad, the hon. Prime Minister, in spite of the Soviet influences which are all the time tugging at his apronstrings, has mustered sufficient courage to allow these two exercises to go on here in this country in spite of the other two mistakes that he made by not allowing the transmitters (V.O.A.) to be brought over here and about that umbrella idea.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: You want the umbrella.

Shri Ranga: Not being unfurled in the country.

[Shri Ranga]

Therefore, how are we to check or strengthen the kind of advice that is being given by the Chiefs. I am not going to suggest that foreign experts should be brought in here in order to check and countercheck and in that way advise us properly or help us to come to proper decisions. But fortunately for us we have our own patriotic retired Generals and retired Chiefs of Staff. Four of them—General Carippa, General Thimayya, General Thorat and General Shrinagesh— are still with us. There are other Generals also who have fought for the country, who had risen to be Generals in our Army and who gained so much of experience. The services of all these people should be invoked and utilised.

At one time, just at the time the Chinese were at our throats, it looked as if the hon. Prime Minister was quite prepared to yield to the demands made not only from our Benches but also by quite a large number of our friends on the Congress Benches that the advice of these Generals should be taken advantage of. But somehow, barring one or two instances in one or two committees, they have all not been utilised and have not been invited for consulation. Therefore, I suggest that there is this need for a committee. How they would constitute it is to be left to them: it is their freedom. But we would like to suggest at least this much, namely:—

> "a Committee including a few retired Generals, to study the possibilities of eliminating wastage in the Defence expenditure and to suggest ways and means of tightening control."

I have not added the other one, that is, advising them also in regard to policy. That part of it will be taken up by the Denfec Council. Here also I would like these retired Generals, that is, the Chiefs of Staff and other Generals, to be invited along with the representatives of all political parties, as I said, or non- political know-how that we posses in our country.

Then there is the question of expenditure. This is very important thing and I raised it last year. They themselves indicate in the Report that my hon. friend has placed before us— and I must congratulate him on the very popular manner in which they have explained the whole set-up of the mangement of the Defence Ministry in this year's report of theirs—that they usually reserve 5 to 10 per cent of the allotted sum without being offered for expenditure to their various departmental heads, Commands and so on. If by any chance they are able to save 10 per cent on almost all these demands, they would be able to save easily Rs. 80 crores to Rs. 90 crores out of Rs. 800 crores—just at 10 per cent; otherwise, they would be able to save at least Rs. 50 crores. Last year I said this and I venture to repeat the same thing this year, namely, what steps are they taking in order to see that wastage does not take place? They have given some explanations, "The emergency has come; therefore we have got to spend and we cannot observe the usal rules of procedure and all the rest." but even then I would like them to pay some attention to what the Audit Report has said. There are so many wrong things that have been going on for so many years without any proper action being taken. On page 8 the Audit Report cites a case of a factory and the production of some units which was to be taken up in 1950 and then again in 1953 and the whole thing is hanging fire till now.

Then there is the case of accumulation of repairable stores. It is staggering to think what must be the position today-with all these new orders coming in, thousands and thousands of these military turcks, lorries and vechicles coming and out of them hundreds going in for re-

repairs—as to where should be the repair facilities. What is happening to all these things is not possible for us to imagine. Paragraph 13—accumulation of repairable stores—deals with what happened years ago but this is a sample of what is happening now.

It says:—

> "In one depot, 204 aircraft, of which 50 had been received more than four years back were held in repairable condition on the in 31st March, 1963. It was reported by the Ministry of Defence that out of these, work on 80 aircraft was not taken up as the overall line was full."

Then, further—

> "During the years 1961 and 1962, only 50 per cent of the target fixed by the Ministry of Defence was achieved."

In regard to other aviation items in another depot similar things had been happening since 1950 and it says:—

> "During the three years 1960, 1961 and 1962, only items representing 52 per cent of the target, were actually repaired."

In regard to the Shaktiman trucks also similar things are happening. Then, there was a water supply scheme where the contractor had in some cases deviated from the specifications—there was some mischief or the workmanship was not up to the standard. In how many of these construction works this kind of a things is happening, God only knows. Their construction works are going on to the tune of Rs. 30 crores.

Then, in one case because the budgetted sum was going to lapse as the 31st March they placed Rs. 1 crore to the credit of the Bombay Port Trust for the construction of a project about which the Port Trust had not decided. The Port Trust as well as the Government were to go into shares about it; they had to be partners in it. The Port Trust had not decided but the Government said, "Please keep this Rs. 1 crore deposit". They have kept it there. For how many years? For many years. Rs. 1 crore are given just in a jiffy, just in that fashion. And we are placing Rs. 900 crores at the disposal of our friends on trust! We trust their patriotism. We trust their ordinary policy also. But how can we trust that the control that we ought to have over the Defence Ministry's various methods of utilising all this money is satisfactory?

It is true, they have got a very big department, called, Inspection Directorate. They are spending a little more on it than in the past. That is welcome; but that has got to be further strengthened. We have got to see whether anything more has got to be done to strengthen it in order to enable it to control the Defence expenditure in such a way that economy would be achieved while efficiency would be ensured.

Then, there is the question of recruitment. They said that they have been making some salutary changes. They are not going to restrict their choice only to the few four or five traditional groups of people from whom they had been recruiting. We have no prejudice; we are not allergic to the traditional people who have been offering their recruits. All glory to them. It is good that we have some sections of our population who are always brave enough to place some members of their families at the disposal of the nation and except them to risk their all. We are grateful to them. But it is not always advisable to restrict our choice to them alone. Therefore, the Government, ever ince we have become free—thanks to the lead given by Sardar Patel—has been pursuing th right line, the correct line, of extending the scope and of throwing its net far and wide over the entire country so that recruitment would be free for every section of our people in the country. Good. But they are not pursuing this policy effec-

[Shri Ranga]

tively, vigorously, satisfactorily and there are not sufficient number of recruiting centres in the south, in the west and in the east. They have done a little. It is always possible to say, there were only two centres in the past and now we have got five centres. But that is not what would satisfy us. In what percentage more and more of those people have come and joined the defence forces? It is in this direction that quite a lot has yet to be done. They have developed training centres. Yet they are closing some of the training centres. Why? They say, just now they are not needed. But should we not have any reserves and if we have to have reserves, why should we weaken the territorial army recruitment or training? That is what is being done. I would like the Government to give a second thought to this aspect of the problem.

Then, there is this question of China and Pakistan. Are we quite sure that there is not much of, to a serious degree, sabotage in our country—saboteurs who have either come here or disguised themselves as Indians or some from our own people who have sold their own souls to others? Last time, we simply said, there was the China lobby. But there is the other lobby also, the Pakistan lobby. What is it that the Government is doing? High-powered military officers and airforce officers were lost the other day. We all mourned their death. They were patriots and what is more, by their death, the country has suffered so much. Not in a day can a general be produced or a Brigadier be produced. And they were lost. Why were they lost? Till now, we have no information, Sir, about the fate of that Ilyushin and we are told now—I speak subject to correction—that Government also knows the fact that there is a ghost aerodrome, radio signalling, which has been misleading our planes and it is quite possible that this ill-fated Ilyushin might have been misguarded in that manner. We would like to have more information about this. We would like to be assured that the Government, whatever might be in the past, is now capable or is trying to be capable of checking and controlling these evil forces, these dark forces. Do they belong to the political party, I would like them to study? Do they belong to certain social circles, I would like them to study? Why have they arisen and how far they have spread their tantacles, in what strength and in what sphere? Could we be assured that their presence would not be Kashmir frontier? Could we be assured that their presence would not be found in the North-East Frontier. It is in this direction that some real, genuine, effective effort has got to be made by the Defence Ministry in co-ordination with the Home Ministry.

There is also one other thing. The frontier between India and Pakistan on the east is much bigger than the frontier on the west. That frontier has been subjected to so much pressure from Pakistan forces, also in the west, and all these frontiers. Only the other day, my hon. friend Mr. Tyagi was patriotic enough to rise above any party demands or responsibility and loyalty and warned the Defence Ministry, "Either you defend the country properly, strengthen our borders effectively, keep a clear and close watch over what is happening on our frontiers, or get out." Now, that proposal I would like to place not merely before the Defence Ministry but before the whole of this Cabinet. I personally feel that this Cabinet has been remiss in this regard, that this Government has been sleeping over it. It is most unfortunate for our country that just at this juncture.....

Shri Tyagi: My purpose was not to see they get out; actually I wanted to goad them into action.

Shri Ranga: I am saying the same thing. It is most unfortunate that even at this juncture....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I hope they have been goaded.

Shri Ranga: Our common friend—I am sure he is the friend of all the groups in this House—the Prime Minister has fallen ill and has not been able to give just that much of leadership as could have been expected. I do not know whether it is because of this enforced rest that he was obliged examine, "Yes, we must be prepared to do something effectively and if necessary, to cross over that red line or the black line that was drawn in order to protect our interests, but not to aggress. I want the United Nations people, and everybody to take note of the fact. I cannot claim to speak for the Prime Minister. But I do claim to say—what I have understood from his statement the other day—that it is not the intention of our Government and our people to aggress on anybody, that we do not want to go to Pakistan merely for the sake of going that we do not want to wage war against them. We have already made this clear to the rest of the world repeatedly that we are prepared to offer and accept and agree on a 'no war' pact with them. Therefore, all that was hinted, I think, by the Prime Minister's remark the other day was that if those people were to continue in this mischievous, unwise and suicidal policy of coming into our territory, attacking our people, planting various guns and time-bombs and various other things and in that way upsetting our social economy then the time would come when we would not mind telling them, "Look here, you are not the only people who go on giving kicks and you must also be prepared to receive kicks." I am glad they are supposed to have reached that position. But what is the good of making brave declarations? The Prime Minister made similar declarations when he was going to Ceylon not so long ago and we know the consequences. Therefore, it is no good making declarations. What we want is, equipment and capacity to stand. aggression from Communist China as well as Pakistan and others also. What are we doing on the Communist China front? The Prime Minister has quietly told the Prime Minister of Ceylon and through her, the P. M. of China without the knowledge of his own officers, without the knowledge of his own colleagues, I suppose, at that particular moment, that it is not the intention of India to go up to the Macmohan Line. We have been claiming our right that all this land up to Macmohan Line has been India and is India and we would not allow, we would not tolerate, China to come and trespass into that area. All the trouble has arisen over that. Yet he said so. Why? He might say when we are not strong enough to go upto that line and why annoy them and iritate them. But then would it not be possible for them to turn round and say, "We have occupied so much of this area; we have placed so much of our claims there; it is ours and it is no longer yours."? Have we not had the bad example, bad precedent, set up by our own Prime Minister by simply saying, Longju belongs to us. But we are not occupying Longju. Even when the Chinese left Longju, we are not going to re-occupy Longju.

Shri Tyagi: For the present.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: 'For the present' is the important thing; 'for the future' is of no importance.

Shri Ranga: That is the Prime Minister and his political liability that we have got to carry, unfortunately, here in our country on our shoulders and that is why I take very strong objection to the assurance that the Prime Minister has given. If anyone else had given it, we would have called him a traitor. But because the Prime Minister with all his sense of responsibility has done it, we abstain from throwing that ap-

[Shri Ranga]

pellation at him in his face. But, surely, I would like him to know that we take the stongest possible objection to this and we would consider this as one of those very bad and very unfortunate and unpatriotic things which we consider him to have been responsible for.

Why is it that with all this growing equipment and strength that we have been developing during the last year and a half, our Defence Minister has not been able first, to be advised by his own Chiefs of Staff, and next, has not been able to advise the Prime Minister that we should be able, and we are in a position, to go and stake our claims, with the civilian administration to start with and then military occupation also in a few places, so that we could always claim later on before the international world that we had never accepted or allowed the Chinese occupation or non-occupation or evacuation or control over those areas, and that we have never treated them as no-man's-land? Why has that not been possible? I count that as one of the major points against the Defence Minister.

In conclusion, I would like to say that last year I wished well of the Defence Minister and I hoped that he would be able to come to this House by this time with a record of achievement which could be accepted by us as good or, if that is not possible, as tolerable. I am sorry to have to say that I cannot say that my hon. friend has succeeded in the primary responsibilities that have been placed on his shoulders by the nation.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: I have heard two speeches so far, one from the representative of the Communist Party and the other from the Swatantra Party on the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Defence for the year 1964-65.

When we were in the freedom movement our conception of defence, I would say in very simple language, was more of an idealistic nature. After grappling with the situations that had arisen from time to time, our leaders and our Government had become gradually realists or had to take the role of realists.

I am reminded of the fact that till 1957-58 or even till 1961, my hon. friends on my side of the House as well as on the Opposition would wax eloquent over the matter whenever Government wanted to make a little effort to strengthen its defence base and to spend a little more on defence. I am very happy to see that for the last one year, everybody, irrespective of party affiliations is united on this issue namely that the country must have a good strong defence, a well-prepared defence system so that we are able to protect the integrity and defend our country as best as we can.

Things have to be considered in this perspective namely that soon after we became free, we had inherited the defence system, the defence plan and defence pattern that the Britishers had handed over to us. Was that in conformity with the aspirations of the people and with the needs of the country? I would say that it was not. At that time, our Government had to face a number of problems, external as well as internal. Perhaps, it may have been due to that also that earlier much better attention could not be paid to matters concerning the defence of our country.

Lately, we have seen that right from 1947 onwards, when the Pakistan areas were separated from our country, Pakistan has been creating problems of an multifarious nature, for us, and as such the problem of defence has become a very important one, both in relation to Pakistan and also in relation to China.

The old perspective has changed very much, after these two things have happened on the borders of our country. In view of that, our Government and our leaders have to keep in view the defence of our land borders where

our aggressors have come down upon our heads, so to say. As far as the defence of coast line is concerned, I shall leave that aside for the moment.

On our borders, new things have come up. Till that time, the Himalayan borders were supposed to be impregnable and invulnerable. But, now circumstances have changed, and we find that even those very heights, those highest heights have become hot for us, and, therefore, the entire pattern, and the entire training and the entire set-up of the Army have had to be changed.

I am very happy that in spite of the fact that new problems have cropped up and are cropping up, the Defence Ministry has been looking into everything. For instance, there is jungle warfare which is a new thing which I myself witnessed when our troops were in operation in Kashmir, and I saw how they had to equip themselves for the new conditions and the new situations that had faced them. Then, there is also the case of mountain warfare, warfare on high mountains and also fighting in snow. These things have created a number of problems. But I am happy to find from the report of the Ministry that considerable research has been done on the armaments, weapons, equipment, battle dresses, and the food etc. that our troops have to carry, and a number of these things have been got manuactured to suit the present day requirements of the Army. I was very happy to find when I met the rank and file from the Army that they were very much satisfied with what they were getting now.

Then, I come to the question of training and recruitment. I am happy that the new recruitment policy is in keeping with our Constitution and the aspirations of the nation and the people as a whole. Today, I find that the recruitment base has been widened and it has been given elasticity, and everybody in the country, in whichever part he may be, has got an opportunity to join the Army and be recruited. The system of recruitment today is not what it was in the past, and it is no longer confined to the martial races only. I do not mean to say thereby that I have anything untoward in my mind about those who come from the martial races. I wish that they should continue to be recruited, but at the same time, all others also should get opportunities for recruitment in the Army, and I am happy that that is being done.

Besides, I would also like to submit that our recruitment base should be dependable, should be perennial and further, it should have also some elasticity in it. For instance, whenever the need arises, whatever be the nature of that need, our Government should be in a position to make recruitment of that type of people qualitatively as well as quantitatively. Therefore, I feel that a little more streamlining may be necessary with regard to the creation of a proper recruitment base.

So far as training is concerned, I would not be able to explain in detail the training courses that are now made available for the rank and file, in the Army, the Navy and the Air Force, but I would say that I am happy to find that Government are proceeding in the right direction in this regard. I congratulate the hon. Defence Minister on the fact that during this short period that he has been in charge of this Ministry, what has been done with regard to these training courses is really laudable. I hope he will go ahead with that so that in a very short time we would be able to compete with any progressive or militarily strong country in the world.

Then I come to the question of research and co-ordination. There is a parliamentary science committee consisting of Members of Parliament, wherein scientists of repute in the country who are working on research problems attend and give lectures. A number of things have come up in the

[Shri Sham Lal Saraf]

course of discussion, and we have been able to know from the experts of the Army who have been participating in those discussions quite a number of things. While we may sometimes have not felt happy about the way our scientists on the civil side were working, yet, as far as the work that is being done on the defence side is concerned, it is going on very well, and I hope that more vigour would be brought into it, and there will be many more achievements to their credit and to the credit of the Defence Ministry and Defence establishments of our country.

Another point is with regard to the intelligence set-up. Now that everytime we will be kept bothered and worried about what is happening on our frontiers, the intelligence organisation, particularly the one that concerns our Army, should, I personally think, be improved. Much needs to be done with regard to that. I am not in a position to suggest myself how it should be done. I would only say this that Army Intelligence requires to be first-rate. Their organisation, set-up and functioning should be first-class. As to in what way it has to be done, I leave it to Government to decide. But when the hon. Minister replies to the debate, I hope he will tell us something about his thinking with regard to our army intelligence organisation.

Government have given a reorientation in respect of thinking on our defence plans and defence matters, and finalisation of decisions at all levels in matters concerning defence. They have the Cabinet Committees, inter-ministry committee, Defence Minister's Committee, Secretaries' Committees, Committee of the Chiefs of Staff of the three Services; I am very happy they have given these a shape, that will certainly facilitate taking decisions with least delay and in a manner that all concerned are consulted, so that nothing is left out that might tomorrow create difficulties or leaves a feeling among certain sections that they were not consulted when certain decisions with which they were concerned were taken. I think these strides have been taken in the right direction. I wish godspeed to them and feel that decisions arrived at this way will certainly be helpful to all concerned.

After the Chinese aggression, our defence budget has swelled, two-fold, I would say three-fold. I was just going into the figures. In 1963-64, from Rs. 500 crores it jumped to over Rs. 800 crores. It is really gratifying to see that even this year a number of things have been done. Prof. Ranga and Shrimati Renu Chakravartty touched on two points to which I would reply. But one thing I would like to say. I personally am very happy to find that in spite of a number of odds the Ministry had to face—I mean the Minister and his colleagues and comrades in all the services—they have been able to spend almost the entire amount, leaving only a small gap of about 5 per cent unspent. In 1963-64, the budget was over Rs. 800 crores. Now there is a shortfall of Rs. 58 crores noticed. The reasons are very obvious. Firstly—my hon. friends who spoke before me have also corroborated to this—for the setting up of six ordnance factories capital goods had to be imported. I understand the machinery and equipment for this purpose has to come from foreign countries. I do not know the details of the agreements, but this much is certain that that machinery has not arrived in time, whether it is to be had from the western countries, US or UK or from Russia. This has occasioned the shortfall.

Another thing that has come to light in this connection concerns recruitment of the mountain divisions. The pattern had to be changed under which there would be better training given to them, which would also result in saving some more money. Because of that, some amount has not been spent.

On the other hand, in respect of the Air Force, they have overspent by about Rs. 10 crores. Keeping that in view, the shortfall remaining is nothing much over which anybody should feel concerned. Therefore, I would tell Prof. Ranga and Shrimati Renu Chakravartty that this is a performance for which the Ministry can really take credit. Personally, I have a little experience of these matters. I know what it means when you have to depend on foreign exchange, when you have to depend on capital goods coming from abroad, and especially when politics comes into the picture. I would ask the hon. Minister, when he replies, to say whether, as has been pointed out, this shortfall is because of certain political strings being attached to the machinery etc. that has come from friendly countries. As far as I know, when these offers were originally made, they were without any strings. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty put it in one way, Prof. Ranga in another,—one saying that there have been strings and another denying it. But if there are any strings, the hon. Minister will kindly tell us what the position is when he replies.

Another thing is with regard to the army services. Here a number of things have happened. With regard to the engineering services, there is the border roads organisation. Last year, some of my hon. friends were sceptical about certain things connected with this organisation. They were also talked about. Personally, I must thank the Ministry for having afforded us an opportunity to go round the border areas to see things for ourselves. As far as my part of the country is concerned, namely Jammu and Kashmir, and also NEFA, I know in detail what has been done and have also spoken about it several times in this House and said that we are absolutely satisfied with colossal job that had ben done, opening up these communications particularly border roads, setting up other communications like telegraphs and telephones. I have seen the work and I would say that it is really laudable. I would congratulate our army and engineering services on what they have done against heavy odds, very difficult terrain and very difficult time.

Supplies and services for the army are a very tedious job. I have personally been seeing what has been done thousands of feet up in mountaneous regions, negotiating ravines, jungle and what not. Keeping all these things in view the work that is being done is marvellous.

Last time, when I spoke on the budget demands, I had pointed one or two things which needed to be corrected. These things have now very much improved. I saw at some places petrol from the army vehicles was being sold by our personnel last year. But I am happy to tell you that for the last 8 or 10 months, I have not heard a single complaint on this score. I am very happy that these things which I had pointed out in the presence of the Prime Minister were immediately attended to and rectified.

Sometime back, the Ministry planned for the first time in the history of our army, for the provision of quarters to our army personnel, both officers and other ranks, at different places. In Ambala, there was what was called the 'Amar' project; in Ferozepur, a number of things have been done. The same is the case in the State from which I come, Jammu and Kashmir. It is for the first time that officers, JCOs and jawans can stay with their families in those areas. I had asked a question the other day about this, but I could not get full details in answer. May I ask the hon. Minister to tell us when he replies as to how far these programmes have proceeded, and by what time they will be in a position to provide quarters for our army personnel stationed at such forward areas, so that

[Shri Sham Lal Saraf]

they can live with their families in the same way as Prof. Ranga, Shrimati Renu Chakravartty and I live.

Now I come to defence production. When the Britishers were here, they had organised it in a certain way. Now all that is being given a new shape. As the first bell has already been rung, I would not be in a position to go into details. But one thing I will say. In 1962-63, they had planned a production upto Rs. 58 crores but it actually produced worth 64 crores. Since then many things have happened. The progress has been very smooth and rapid in the matter of defence production. Even then, production went up in 1964. The State Minister of Defence Production and his organisation deserve congratulations for that. Against a production of Rs. 63·9 crores in 1962-63, in the first six months of 1963-64 production came to Rs. 51·71 crores, which means the year's production will exceed Rs. 100 crores. That is really laudable, and the Ministry deserves congratulations for that.

14 hrs.

For the first time we see that the civil sector is being harnessed to help in defence production, but not in the manner pointed out by Shrimati Renu Chakravartty or by Shri Ranga, particularly in the matter of melting and metal-cutting required for our intricate arms and ammunitions, which is not a small thing. I hope in his reply the Defence Minister will indicate to what extent qualitatively and quantitatively we have gone ahead in this respect, because that will be a very happy piece of news for us to know.

There are also programmes of training technicians and supervisors. These are not ordinary times, and therefore, it is very gratifying that we are doing it.

The tempo of production in the other establishments run by the Defence Ministry like Bharat Electronics, Aeronautics India Limited, Hindustan Aircraft etc., is continuing; rather, the production is a little more than was expected.

Our defence will not mean much unless and until we have calm and peace within the country. Our defence forces may be as strong, as equipped, as anything, but behind the fighting lines if things are not peaceful, it will be difficult to defend our country. Therefore, I submit, though it may not concern the Ministry of Defence but the entire Government, that they have to keep the peace. What are the conditions today? On the eastern border, hundreds and thousands of refugees are pouring into the country, creating unsettled conditions, while many others who have come in the garb of refugees are really spies. I read in the papers what is happening in the jungles adjacent to Garo Hills. They come and settle down and create conditions of chaos within the country. How can our defence forces fight when they are on our frontiers?

Again, in my part of the country, what is the position? Even if one man raises a slogan or does anything which goes against the basic things for which this country stands, I would say that would jeopardise our defence. Therefore, may I ask our Government to take courage in both hands and let everybody know that nothing which is against the integrity and interests of the country will be tolerated? The organisations and elements which indulge in such things should have no place in the country; those who think in terms of other countries beyond our borders, and indulge in talk which does not help us but our enemies, should be allowed no room. That is very important.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta (Alwar): What are those organisations in your area?

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: That is known. Only two months back, there was enough provocation in Kashmir. but, I wish to tell the hon. House and the Defence Minister, that the behaviour of our armed forces there was exemplary. Similarly, in the eastern frontier, their behaviour has been exemplary, and we congratulate them. Therefore, their needs should be treated as our own. It is not enough to take the names of one or two Generals. I respect them, but the jawan who is defending the country at great heights is equally lovable and respectable.

With these words, I wholcheartedly suppot these Grants. If the Defence Minister feels there are some difficulties, he can speak out in the House, and I am absolutely sure the entire House will support him.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, श्रीमती रेणु चक्रवर्ती ने दुर्गा की शक्तिमयी वाणी में

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा) : पहले कोरम पूरा हो जाने दीजिये ।

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : है ।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : झूठ कैसे बोलते हैं ? ३५ केवल माननीय सदस्य हैं । चूंकि कांग्रेस पार्टी के नेता हैं, इसलिए कोरम का होना जरूरी है ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The quorum bell is being rung. Now there is quorum. The hon. Member may continue.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मैं कह रहा था कि श्रीमती रेणु चक्रवर्ती ने दुर्गा की शक्तिमयी वाणी में अपना भाषण आरम्भ किया लेकिन उस में सरस्वती का विवेक आ गया और अन्त में उन्होंने अम्बिका की तरह से उस की समाप्ति की ।

उन्होंने इंटेलीजेंस के विषय में एक सवाल उठाया है और कहा है कि डिफेंस का इंटेलीजेंस नहीं है । मैं बतलाना चाहता हूं कि जिस मुल्क में १५ लाख पाकिस्तानी इंफिल्ट्रेट्स मौजूद हों और ५६,४६१ पाकिस्तानी नैशनल ओवर-स्टे कर रहे हों, उस मुल्क का इंटेलीजेंस कैसे चल सकता है, ईश्वर ही जाने ।

दूसरी बात उन्होंने यू० एस० ए० के संबंध में उठाई है । मैं उनकी इस बात से थोड़ा सहमत हूं । क्यों सहमत हूं यह मैं आप को बतलाता हूं । पाकिस्तान की नेवी में १८ यूनिट हैं उसमें से ११ यूनिट तो अमरीका ने पाकिस्तान को दिये हैं । दो इंग्लैंड ने पाकिस्तान को दिये हैं । दो ऊपर कहा जाता है कि इंग्लैंड ने पाकिस्तान को ट्रांसफर किये हैं । एक तरफ अमरीका हम से यह जरूर कहता है कि वह हिन्दुस्तान की सहायता करना चाहता है, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ सन् १९६४ में जबकि भारतवर्ष के पास एक भी सब-मैरीन नहीं है उसने पाकिस्तान को सब-मैरीन दिया है ।

आखिरकार यह पाकिस्तान की तैयारी किस के खिलाफ है ? पाकिस्तान अपने सीमान्त देश अफगानिस्तान पर हमला करने वाला नहीं है । चीन के साथ उसकी संधि है, बर्मा के ऊपर वह हमला नहीं करेगा । तब पाकिस्तान अगर हमला करेगा तो किस के ऊपर हमला करेगा ? हिन्दुस्तान के ऊपर ही तो करेगा । अमरीका के राजनीतिज्ञों को थोड़ा समझना चाहिये । उन्होंने पाकिस्तान की पूरी की पूरी नेवी को बनाया है । उसे उन्होंने बनाया है हिन्दुस्तान के खिलाफ और भारतीय जनता पर इस का प्रभाव अच्छा नहीं पड़ेगा ।

मैं आप का ध्यान इस तरफ आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं चाइना के पास केवल ६३६ यूनिट हैं, पाकिस्तान के पास २३

[श्री रघुनाथ सिंह]

यूनिट हैं । और हिन्दुस्तान के पास, जैसा कि आंकड़ों से प्रकट है, नेवी के ५१ यनिट्स हैं । इस प्रकार से हमारे शत्रुओं के पास ६५६ यूनिट नेवी के हैं जबकि हमारे पास कम हैं । अगर परसेन्टेज देखा जाये तो हमारे पास उन की सिर्फ १२ परसेन्ट नेवी है । इसी प्रकार से अगर पर्सोनेल और आफिसर्स को देखें तो चाइना के पास ७६ हजार रेगुलर आफिसर्स और रेटिंग्स हैं, पाकिस्तान के पास ७७०० हैं । इस तरह से पाकिस्तान और चाइना की सम्मिलित शक्ति हो जाती है ८३७०० जबकि हिन्दुस्तान के पास आफिसर्स और रेटिंग्स दोनों को मिलने के पश्चात् संख्या केवल १५५०० होती है । इस का मतलब यह है कि उन के रेशियों में हम सिर्फ १७ परसेन्ट हैं ।

इस के बाद आप और आगे चलें और देखें कि हिन्दुस्तान के विरुद्ध पाकिस्तान ने चाइना से क्यों संधि की । इसलिये कि पाकिस्तान के दो हिस्से हैं । पूर्वी पाकिस्तान और पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान । पूर्वी पाकिस्तान को पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान से कैसे मदद पहुंच सकती है । हवाई जहाज से तो पहुंच नहीं सकती । वहां आर्मी पहुंच सकती है केवल नेवी के द्वारा ; लिहाजा पाकिस्तान ने अपनी नेवी को मजबूत किया है । हिन्दुस्तान के पास तीन डिस्ट्रायर्स हैं और पाकिस्तान के पास सात हैं, जिस को कि एफेक्टिव नेवी कहा जाता है । एक क्रूजर हमारे पास है और एक क्रूजर पाकिस्तान के पास है । इसलिये अगर हम अपनी नेवी को मजबूत नहीं बनायेंगे तो हम पाकिस्तान का सामना करने में असमर्थ रहेंगे ।

मैं आप का ध्यान प्रेजिडेंट श्री अय्यूब खां अथवा उन के किसी एक मंत्री के एक वक्तव्य की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं । जब कुछ महीने पूर्व पूछा गया कि जब चाइना ने हिन्दुस्तान पर हमला किया तो क्यों हिन्दुस्तान पर हमला नहीं किया गया तो इस का उत्तर दिया गया कि अगर हम हिन्दुस्तान पर उस वक्त हमला करते तो ईस्ट पाकिस्तान हमारे हाथ से निकल जाता । इस का क्या मतलब है । श्री अय्यूब एक मिलिटरी मैन होते हुए इस बात को समझते हैं कि वह ईस्ट पाकिस्तान तब उस समय तक अपने हाथ में रख सकेंगे जबकि उन के पास एक एफैक्टिव नेवी होगी । लिहाजा उन्होंने अमरीका से सब-मैरीन लिया । सारी उन की नेवी अमरीका और यू० के० की दी हुई है जिस में उन का एक पैसा भी इन्वेस्ट नहीं हुआ । आप हमारी नेवी के बजट को देखिये । सन् १९६१-६२ में १९ करोड़ रु० लगाये गये, सन् १९६२-६३ में २० करोड़ रु० लगाये गये, सन् १९६३-६४ में २२ करोड़ रु० लगाये गये और सन् १९६४-६५ में सिर्फ २३ करोड़ रु० रक्खे गये, अर्थात् केवल इस में ४७ लाख रु० और बढ़ाये गये, जिस ४७ लाख रु० से एक छोटा जहाज भी हम नहीं बना सकते । मैं सुरक्षा मंत्री से कहना चाहता हूं कि आप के पास तीन तीन आंखें हैं, आप त्रिनेत्र हैं । जब यह त्रिनेत्र शिव का खुलता है तो शत्रु भस्म हो जाता है । इसलिये आप इस नेवी की तरफ ध्यान दें । एक दिन सुरक्षा मंत्री को अपना यह त्रिनेत्र खोलना ही होगा क्योंकि जैसी स्थिति चल रही है उस में इस त्रिनेत्र को बन्द कर के रखने से कोई लाभ नहीं है । इस कारण मैं आप को बतलाना चाहता हूं

श्री इन्द्र जीत लाल मल्होत्रा (जम्मू तथा काश्मीर) : इस त्रिनेत्र को बन्द ही रखिये ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : श्री मल्होत्रा ने बड़ा अच्छा प्रश्न उठाया । आप हिन्दुस्तान का इतिहास देखें ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : तीसरी आंख खोलने के लिये किसी और को आप भेजें ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : वह समाजवादियों से नहीं खुलेगा, वह कांग्रेसियों से ही खुलेगा जिन्होंने देश में रेवोल्यूशन किया है और आजादी की रक्षा की जिम्मेदारी ली है ।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : आंख खोलने के लिये जन संघ की जरूरत है ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : उस की जरूरत आंख फोड़ने के लिये है, खोलने के लिये नहीं । मैं आप से कह रहा था कि आप हिन्दुस्तान के इतिहास को देखिये । हिन्दुस्तान ही एक ऐसा मुल्क है जिस ने कभी किसी मुल्क के ऊपर आक्रमण नहीं किया, हिन्दुस्तान की फौज किसी दूसरे देश में नहीं गई, लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान की आर्मी, हिन्दुस्तान की सेना जब अफेन्सिव रही है तो वह सेना जीती है और जब हिन्दुस्तान की सेना डिफेन्सिव रही है तब वह हारी है । यह हिन्दुस्तान की तवारीख है । हूण आये, शक आये । पाटलिपुत्र हमारे देश की राजधानी थी, वहां पर वे रुक नहीं सके । भारत ने अफेन्सिव वारफेअर शुरू किया । हम वाह्लीक तक गए और वहां लड़े । हूणों को परास्त किया और आजादी की रक्षा की । आप मराठों का इतिहास देखिये । शिवाजी ने सदा अफेन्सिव लिया । वह बाहर निकल कर लड़ते थे, शत्रु का सामना करते थे, उन के घर में घुसते थे । जब तक मराठों ने अफेन्सिव लड़ाई की उन की इम्पायर चलती रही । लेकिन जब पानीपत की बात आई तो वे सोचने लगे कि अहमदशाह अब्दाली आ जाय, तब हम लड़ेंगे । नतीजा यह हुआ कि वहां वे हारे । एक पानीपत ही नहीं, भारत ने तीन पानीपत की बैटल्स हारीं । हम यह सोचते थे कि शत्रु मैदान में आ जाये तब हम सामना करें । यह हिन्दुस्तान का इतिहास है । इसलिये मैं अपने सुरक्षा मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि जो हमारी डिफेन्सिव पालिसी है उस को हमें छोड़ना पड़ेगा, हमें अफेन्सिव पालिसी अपनानी होगी क्योंकि पाकिस्तान उस शब्द को नहीं समझता, उस भाषा को नहीं समझता जो भाषा सेकुलरिज्म पर आधारित है, जो भाषा डिमाक्रेसी पर आधारित है । पाकिस्तान की वह भाषा नहीं है, चीन की वह भाषा नहीं है । हम को उन की भाषा में बात करनी होगी । जब हम उन की भाषा में बात करेंगे तब हिन्दुस्तान की रक्षा करने में सफल होंगे ।

इस के पश्चात् एक बात और आप देखिये । जैसा काश्मीर असेम्बली में जवाब दिया गया, एक वर्ष के अन्दर काश्मीर में ६०० से ज्यादा रेड्स रहे । जिस मुल्क की सीमा को तोड़ कर ६०० से ज्यादा रेड्स हों एक साल में, जिस मुल्क की मां और बहनों पर अत्याचार किया जाये, पशु चोरी किए जायें, उस मुल्क की जनता कब तक आप के भरोसे बैठी रहेगी । जनता की आज मांग है । जनता चाहती है कि हिन्दुस्तान की सीमा के अन्दर कोई भी विदेशी सैनिक न आये । उस की रक्षा हो । उस के बार्डर की रक्षा हो । आज प्रातःकाल आप ने अखबारों में पढ़ा होगा कि पाकिस्तान ने राजस्थान बार्डर पर जो हूर लोग हैं उन को गुरिला वारफेअर की ट्रेनिंग देना शुरू किया है । और यह भी कहना शुरू किया है कि जो हूर लोग पाकिस्तान की तरफ हैं वे राजस्थान के मुसलमानों के साथ शादी विवाह करें ताकि इस तरफ की बात उस तरफ पहुंच जाये । मैं सुरक्षा मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि यह जो आन्तरिक बात है उसकी तरफ भी वे ध्यान दें । वे मंत्रिमंडल के सदस्य हैं । केवल डिफेंस ही उनकी जिम्मेदारी नहीं है । उन की जिम्मेदारी सारे देश की है और आन्तरिक द्रोह मिटाना भी उन की जिम्मेदारी है । आन्तरिक द्रोह का

[श्री रघुनाथ सिंह]

सामना करना कठिन होता है, बाहरी द्रोह का सामना तो आप अपनी फौज से कर भी सकते हैं ।

इस के बाद मैं थोड़ा प्रोडक्शन के बारे में भी जरूर कहना चाहता हूं । हमारे डिफेन्स की एक प्लैनिंग होनी चाहिये । हमारे डिफेन्स की प्लैनिंग होनी चाहिये लांग रेंज की । हम ने थर्ड फाइव इअर प्लैन बनाई, चौथी फाइव इअर प्लैन बनाने जा रहे हैं । इसी प्रकार से डिफेन्स के बारे में भी हमारी लांग रेंज प्लैनिंग की पालिसी होनी चाहिये कि अगले पांच वर्षों में हम क्या करना चाहते हैं । जब भी सुरक्षा मंत्री जी इस सदन के सामने आये हैं और जितना रुपया उन्होंने मांगा है उतना सदन ने दिया है, देश ने दिया है । इस अवसर का लाभ उठा कर हिम्मत के साथ, साहस के साथ, वे हिन्दुस्तान का एक इतिहास बनाने की चेष्टा करें । वे देश को एक प्लैनिंग दें इस के लिये ताकि देश की जनता समझ सके कि वह उन के हाथों में सुरक्षित है । दो बरस के अन्दर चाइना वालों की ट्रेन ल्हासा तक हो जायगी ।

अब जरा सा आप उन की आर्मी की तरफ देखिए । इस वक्त चीन के पास बीस लाख तो रैगुलर आर्मी है । इस बीस लाख के अलावा १ करोड़ २५ लाख पीपिल्स मैलीशिया है जोकि पुरुषों की है और ७५ हजार पीपिल्स मलीशिया स्त्रियों की है । इस प्रकार से उन्होंने करीब दो करोड़ नर नारियों को ट्रेन किया हुआ है, और इस वास्ते ट्रेन किया है कि अगर किसी वक्त रैगुलर आर्मी काम नहीं आती, थक जाती है, या समाप्त हो जाती है, तो इन दो करोड़ लोगों को जो कि ट्रेन हो चुके हैं फ्रंट पर भेजा जा सके । मेरा निवेदन है कि आप को इस बात पर भी ध्यान देना चाहिये । हमारे यहां भी एन० सी० सी० और लोक सहायक सेना ट्रेन हो रही है, लेकिन उसमें बहुत ज्यादा प्राण और शक्ति नहीं मालूम देती । हम को उसे दूसरे आधार पर आधारित करना होगा ।

एक बात मैं और कहना चाहता हूं । हम को न्यकलियर वैपन्स से घबराना नहीं चाहिये । यह ठीक है कि हिन्दुस्तान की शान्ति की नीति है, लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान में शान्ति रहेगी कैसे ? हिन्दुस्तान में शान्ति तभी रह सकती है जबकि हिन्दुस्तान आजाद रहेगा । अगर हिन्दुस्तान आजाद नहीं रहेगा तो हम यहां पालियामेंट में बैठ कर क्या करेंगे । देश की शान्ति की रक्षा के लिए हमें आधुनिक ढंग के हथियारों का उपयोग करना चाहिए । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर एक सांप हम को काटने के लिए आ रहा है, तो उस को मार देना अहिंसा है, और उस को छोड़ देना हिंसा है, क्योंकि उस को छोड़ देने से वह और लोगों को काट कर मार सकता है ।

महात्मा गांधी की अहिंसा की नीति थी, लेकिन जब काश्मीर पर हमला हुआ तो महात्मा गांधी ने कहा कि हमले का सामना करने के लिए फौज भेजो । अहिंसा का अर्थ यह है कि हम में शक्ति हो । अगर कोई हमारे एक गाल पर तमाचा मारे तो हम उस को हंस कर बरदाश्त कर लें । लेकिन अगर हम कमजोर हैं और दूसरे के तमाचा मार देने से गिर जाते हैं तो हम बुजदिल हैं, और उनको सहना हमारी कायरता है । अहिंसा में ज्यादा शक्ति होती है । लेकिन उसका उचित समय पर उपयोग होना चाहिये । अतएव मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूं कि अब हमें नींद से जागना चाहिये और हमें न्यूकलियर वैपन्स को एकत्र करना चाहिए, खरीद कर मिलें तो खरीदिए और अगर खरीदने से न मिलें तो अपने यहां बनाइए ।

हमारी रेणु बहिन और रंगा जी बोले। किसी ने रूस का नाम लिया तो किसी ने अमरीका का नाम लिया। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारी कमर में ताकत दवा खाने से नहीं आयगी, हमारी कमर में ताकत किसी की लकड़ी ले कर चलने से नहीं आएगी। हमारी कमर में ताकत तभी आयगी जब हमारे अपने पैरों में ताकत आयगी। आज वह समय आ गया है कि हिन्दुस्तान को अपने पैरों पर खड़ा होना है। और अगर हिन्दुस्तान अब हथियारों के सम्बन्ध में स्वावलम्बी नहीं होता, तो हमें दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि हिन्दुस्तान की स्वाधीनता भी सुरक्षित नहीं रह सकती। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं आप को इतिहास का एक प्रमाण देना चाहता हूं। लार्ड वेलजली ने हिन्दुस्तान में सबसिडियरी एलाएंस की पालिसी शुरू की। जैसे आज अमरीका पाकिस्तान को भी हथियार देता है और हिन्दुस्तान को भी। इसी तरह से लार्ड वेलजली ने हिन्दुस्तान के सब राजाओं को सहायता देना शुरू किया। हमें याद है कि जब हिन्दुस्तान के अन्तिम पेशवा ने सबसिडियरी एलाएंस की सन्धि पर दस्तखत किए तो सिंधिया बहुत बिगड़े और उन्होंने कहा कि इस ने सारे मराठों को खत्म कर दिया। फिर हिन्दुस्तान को खत्म कर दिया। और महाराजा सिंधिया की यह बात बिल्कुल सही निकली, क्योंकि अगर हैदराबाद से लड़ाई हुई, तो उधर भी आर्मी का कंट्रोल अंग्रेजों के हाथ में, और अगर पेशवा से लड़ाई हुई तो उधर भी आर्मी का कंट्रोल अंग्रेजों के हाथ में। और इस सबसिडियरी एलाएंस का परिणाम क्या हुआ ? हिन्दुस्तान दूसरों का गुलाम हो गया। जिस आजादी को मराठों ने हिन्दुस्तान में बहुत दिनों के बाद कायम किया था वह चली गयी।

अब मैं अपने मुसलमान भाइयों से एक खास बात कहना चाहता हूं। मैं उनसे कह देना चाहता हूं कि आज उनके लिए परीक्षा का समय है। अब वह नीति नहीं चल सकती कि एक भाई हिन्दुस्तान में और दूसरा भाई पाकिस्तान में रहे और इधर की बात उधर जाए। कोई मुल्क इसको बरदाश्त नहीं कर सकता कि उसके अन्दर ७० हजार पाकिस्तानी ओवर स्टे करें गवर्नमेंट की पालिसी इसके विरुद्ध होने के बावजूद भी। ऐसा यहां कैसे होता है ? अगर आप हिन्दुस्तान की रक्षा करना चाहते हैं, तो घर में भी आपको अपने को मजबूत करना होगा, और घर में अगर मजबूत नहीं होंगे तो मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि कहीं ऐसा समय न आ जाए कि भारतीय जनता को सिक्यूलरिज्म की नीति को त्यागना पड़े जैसे कि बर्मा ने उसको त्यागा, थाई देश ने त्यागा है। अगर यही अवस्था रही तो वह समय आ सकता है कि हमको भी यह सिक्यूलरिज्म की नीति छोड़नी पड़े। हम सिक्यूलरिज्म में विश्वास करते हैं, लेकिन सिक्यूलरिज्म का यह तकाजा है कि हमारे यहां का एक एक नागरिक हिन्दुस्तान के लिए लड़ने के लिए और अपनी जान देने के लिए तैयार रहें। सिक्यूलरिज्म हिन्दुस्तान के सारे रहने वालों के लिए आवश्यक है। अतः मैं हिन्दुस्तान के सभी लोगों से कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर हिन्दुस्तान में इस धर्म निरपेक्ष राज्य को रखना है तो हमारी मनोभावना वैसी होनी चाहिए। हममें उदारता होनी चाहिए, हममें सहिष्णुता होनी चाहिए और मातृभूमि के प्रति हममें भक्ति भी होनी चाहिए।

मैं अपने सुरक्षा मन्त्री जी से यही निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि बड़ी आशा के साथ इस सदन ने और इस देश की सरकार ने आपको सुरक्षा मन्त्री बनाया है। ये जो हमारे देश पर रेड होते हैं, और ये जो हमारे हवाई जहाज गायब होते हैं, और ट्रेस नहीं हो पाते, इससे भारत के गौरव को ठेस लगती है। भारतीय जनता इस को कब तक सहन करेगी यह कहना कठिन है। क्योंकि हमारे यहां डिमाक्रेटिक स्टेट है। हमें तीन बरस के

[श्री रघुनाथ सिंह]

बाद जनता के सामने वोट लेने के लिए जाना पड़ेगा। जनता हमसे सवाल करेगी कि आपने क्या किया। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आप हिम्मत के साथ, मरदानगी के साथ, बहादुरी के साथ अपने पैरों पर खड़े हों। दुनिया की तरफ मत देखिए कि कौन हमारी सहायता करता है और कौन हमारी सहायता नहीं करता। हिन्दुस्तान का मनोबल, हिन्दुस्तान का आत्मबल, हिन्दुस्तान के नौजवान, हिन्दुस्तान की जनता आपके साथ है। यह पार्लियामेंट आपके साथ है। जितना रुपया आप मांगेंगे आपको हम देंगे लेकिन हम भी आपसे इतनी गारंटी चाहते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान का एक भी निवासी रेडर्स की गोली से नहीं मारा जाएगा।

Shri Iqbal Singh (Ferozepur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we are faced with a situation today when we should have full defence preparedness. Today the situation is far more difficult than in 1962 or before. We are facing Pindi-Peking axis; both have got their treaty. What will come out of that nobody knew. But we may have to fight on one front, on more than one front, on two fronts, on the right and on the left; nobody knew. Today, the situation is far more complicated and difficult and even dangerous than one year ago.

I congratulate the Defence Minister in the last one year or more than one year, we have created confidence in this country. It is a great thing for the country that there should be confidence in the leaders, in the army personnel and also those who control politically and militarily. This is a great advantage to our country in today's situation. But, as I have said just now, the situation today is far more difficult and also complicated. I hope that next time India will not suffer the kind of disgraceful defeat, which we had to suffer about one and a half years ago.

Coming to the situation that is prevailing after that, I would like to say that we have to face this situation and deal with it methodically. When we study the Report of the Defence Ministry for this year, first of all we see that there are so many committees. There is the Cabinet Defence Committee, then the Emergency *Ad Hoc* Committee, and then there are so many Committees of Secretaries and others. I may submit through you, Sir, to the hon. the Defence Minister that wars are not fought with committees. If he is a practical man he should see that there are as few committees as are necessary. Perhaps it may not be possible to function without any committee, but their work should be lessened. And there should be very few committees, and effective committees. To have so many committees sometimes creates difficulties as well as complications also. Because, in respect of committee decisions, nobody takes the responsibility; and, what is more nobody takes the responsibility of implementnig those decisions. So, what is required today is to take decisions and to implement those decisions, so that effective work may be done.

I have to say a few words about the Chiefs of Staff Committee. It is the most important instrument to implement the military decisions of this country. That should come just after the Defence Committee of the Cabinet, and I do not think there should be a middle-way Committee of Secretaries. It may be helpful in implementing the decisions, but if an important committee like the Chiefs of Staff Committee is relagated to a lower position, the result may be that a situation may not be presented as it should be presented at a particular time, and this may create more complications and more difficulties. I do not know how the practical working is; still I think that the Chiefs of Staff Committee should have a close link with the Defence Committee of the Cabinet and it should be part and parcel of the Defence Department. I do not

know what good will come out of it when the secretariat for this committee is provided by the Military Wing of the Cabinet Secretariat. This way of working may even create more complications rather than solving the problems.

I have to say a few things about the border. Today the border is manned by the police, some police of the State Governments. They may be called the Central Reserve Police or Armed Police of the State or by some other name. But in my opinion the whole organisation of these police formations on the border should be reorganised in a manner just like a military formation. They should not be police formations, in view of the situation as it is prevailing today. It will be much more helpful if we reorganise them on the lines of military formations, because Pakistan has done likewise, and it will be beneficial for this country also to reorganise the police formation functioning on the border. Whether it is the border police of the State or the Central Reserve Police, their organisation should be on the military lines. Moreover, they should be much more coordinated and placed sometimes even under the military personnel. Why I make this suggestion is because a new Financial Commission is going to be appointed next year. All these States are grumbling that they cannot bear so much burden of defence on the border. That is why I am making this suggestion.

As far as preparations are concerned, we have created some new mountain divisions and other divisions. As far as mountain divisions are concerned, they will be ready by the end of this year. Whatever was the target of the Government of India, that target cannot be said to be a sufficient one, because at present about sixteen to eighteen divisions of the Chinese Army are in Tibet, and we cannot face that army with five or six divisions. We have to create more mountain divisions. At least nine to ten mountain divisions should be created. Of course we can place more reliance on our fire power, on the bravery of our people, on their initiative and other things. Still, numbers do count, and numbers do play an important part. If eighteen divisions are to be faced by five or six divisions, no doubt they will give a good account of themselves, but still if more divisions are created they can be very effective. Of course, the question will be asked, from where the finances will come. Here I would like to endorse what the previous speaker has been saying that as much financial help as is required, whatever is required by the Defence Department, will be gladly sanctioned by this Parliament and will be gladly borne by this country.

The great lag was in the technical services, either engineering or medical, in their numbers. Whatever was the requirement, we have not made much headway. Some concessions have been given. I think the Defence Department will consider some more concessions, so that more people may join these services. But still, I would humbly submit to the hon. the Defence Minister, if the situation does not improve and faced as we are with the situation today, whether it is not possible that the Defence Department even comes to running its own medical and engineering colleges. Or some part in these medical and engineering colleges may be reserved for these persons who are selected, even before joining these colleges, or the precadets or in some such way, so that all the assured quota is guaranteed to the Defence Department, and after two or three years they can start giving more concessions.

As far as communications are concerned, the mountain divisions and others require more mobility. If we have to give more mobility to our army we have to get more transport by air, by road, and by other means also. It is good that the numbers of the Shaktimans, Nissans and jungle jeeps have increased and the Indian

[Shri Iqbal Singh]

component of these has been increasing day by day. But for a field army of today, whose needs may increase greatly if the situation became more dangerous or complicated, the total number of these vehicles available today will not be sufficient. As we see from the report, a large number is still of the last war model, or models ten or fifteen years old. They cannot be relied upon in times of emergency. That is why either their expansion should be carried out or some new factories may be put up, so that the Indian Army may have greater mobility.

As regards air transport planes and planes which can come to the support of the Army in the operations, we are lagging behind in both these things. We have developed at Kanpur the transport plane, but the number of these planes and the production is still far below. We have to think over this matter. Of course we may purchase for the next few years. But to purchase for the next few years is only to fill up the gap. The need of the hour is to have a base from where we can expand. And, to have a base we have to rely more on our own production. I know, in respect of aircraft manufacture, to have a base and then to have a whole manufacturing programme, it takes many years. Still, if we can make a good base and a good start from now, it will be helpful not only in the near future but it will certainly be far more helpful to the country in the years to come, and it will be a strong base that can be relied upon.

Shri Raghunath Singh has spoken a lot about the navy. The immediate object of the navy is the replacement of the old ships and to create a balanced force. In today's context of technical advancement, Pakistan navy has got a submarine. We should purchase submarine from wherever it is available. I say wherever it is available, because it may be possible that the United States may not give us a submarine very soon, with so much of their own commitments, political and otherwise. If it is not possible to get it from there, we have to purchase it from somewhere else. I hope the hon. Minister will try to have not only one, but even more than one submarine, if possible in the very near future, because without a submarine, the Indian navy, as constituted today cannot be said to be a balanced force in any way. After that, we should think over the purchase of rocket and missile ships. Even our old ships can be fitted with rockets and missilies, but in today's context of advanced development, we have to be far more ahead and make our navy a balanced force. We have to purchase all those things and have a phased programme for one, two and three years.

About the army, the NEFA report has given a few lessons, which are being implemented with great rigour and with great efficiency. Things have improved a lot; there can be no denial of that. But still we have to do more. We have to create new armies and also expand our army from today's base for the next year and coming years also.

I have to say a few words about the expansion of the army. There are the officers and other ranks. We are recruiting officers under the emergency commission and other commissions. But more personnel from the army have to be given promotion. I find that about 24 per cent of the personnel from the army are given officer's commission, but still we are not able to expand the army. We should expand it, because a person who is trained and who is given a proper opportunity can be much more useful to the army. There are some bottlenecks in the promotion in the army, especially in the case of Jamedars and Subedar-Majors. At present the Subedar-Major gets only 3 or 4 increments in the whole of his career. Can we not increase those increments and also increase the avenues of promotion, so that people who have got more experience and who are the

back-bone of our army with experience in the practical sense, may be given more chances of promotion? The percentage of promotion to commissioned officers can be increased from 24 to 33 or 40 per cent. It will prove more useful.

I have to say a word or two about the borders. We are having more roads in the border against China. We should also have more roads in the borders with other countries like Pakistan, including East Pakistan. We should have more roads in our portion of Punjab and Bengal in the border with West Pakistan and East Pakistan respectively, especially in the border districts. If the road construction in the border districts cannot be taken over by the defence department, liberal grants should be given from the road fund to these districts, so that more roads and more communications can be built in those areas.

The other point I want to mention is about the supply of rifles to the people in the border. I come from the border and I know that very few rifles are given to the border people. The situation may not be the same as that of Assam. It may be a different one. I admit it may not be advisable to give rifles to the border people at all places. But I still plead for the people living in the Punjab border where every peasant cultivates his land even upto the last inch of our country. He cannot have confidence if he is not given arms. The State Government have always been pressing for this and if this can be considered sympathetically, it will be in the interest of the country.

With these words, I commend these proposals.

श्री काशीराम गुप्त : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सुरक्षा मन्त्रालय की मांगों के बारे में बोलते समय सरकार के ही शब्दों में हमें यह ध्यान रखना है कि इसका सम्बन्ध हमारी विदेश-नीति से बहुत हद तक है । किन्तु हमें यह समझना चाहिए कि यह हमारी विदेश-नीति के पालन का फल है, उसकी ग़लतियों का नतीजा है, अथवा कोई और कारण है कि आज हमें चीन और पाकिस्तान दोनों की दुश्मनी का सामना करना पड़ रहा है ।

अभी अभी माननीय सदस्य श्री रघुनाथ सिंह, ने बहुत आंकड़े देकर उन देशों की शक्ति के बारे में बताया । किन्तु वे दोनों देश किस प्रकार मिल गए, कहां हमारी ग़लती हुई और उस ग़लती के क्या नतीजे हो रहे हैं, इस पर उन्होंने कोई भी प्रकाश नहीं डाला । मैं तो यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारी नीति कितनी भी सही हो, हमारे सिद्धान्त कितने भी सही हों, किन्तु उनके अमल में जो ग़लती हम कर रहे हैं, उसका ही यह नतीजा है, जो आज हमको भुगतना पड़ रहा है । अभी भी हम उन भूलों के बारे में सजग नहीं हैं ।

मैं आपके द्वारा सुरक्षा मन्त्री का ध्यान इस ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं कि आज काश्मीर में एक विस्फोटक स्थिति पैदा हो रही है । वहां पर अन्दर ही अन्दर इस तरह के हालात पैदा हो रहे हैं, जिनको वह केवल फ़ौज के जरिये ही काबू में नहीं कर सकते हैं । वैसे तो हमारे माननीय शास्त्री जी वहां गए, और बहुत से साथी गए और जाते हैं । हमारे सुरक्षा मन्त्री जी भी वहां गए हैं । किन्तु जो कुछ घटनायें वहां रोज घट रही हैं, उनको देखने से ऐसा मालूम होता है कि वहां पर वे तबक़े, जो पाकिस्तान के साथ मिले हुए हैं और वे तबक़े, जो कि निहितस्वार्थ लेकर वहां काम करते हैं, एक ऐसा ख़तरा पैदा कर रहे हैं, जो एक विस्फोट के रूप में हमारे सामने आ सकता है ।

ब्रिटेन और अमरीका जिस नीति पर चल रहे हैं, वह हमारे सामने आ गई है। उनका एक ही तात्पर्य है कि भारतवर्ष किसी प्रकार मज़बूत न हो जाए और इसलिए वे इस प्रकार से चलते हैं कि पाकिस्तान को भी खुश रखो और हम

[श्री काशीराम गुप्त]

को भी थपथपाओ। इस नीति से जो निर्बलता हमारे अन्दर आती है, उसको देख कर वे खुश होते हैं।

किन्तु मेरा निवेदन है कि इस सब कमजोरी की जड़ में जो हमारी खास कमजोरी है, वह है राजनीतिक दलों की कमजोरी। सत्ताधारी दल इस बात में खुश है कि वह इस देश में हुकूमत कर रहा है और हुकूमत में रहने के लिए वह ग़लत से ग़लत कदम उठाने में भी नहीं हिचकता है।। वह अपने ग़लत से ग़लत आदमियों को भी किसी प्रकार से सुरक्षित रखने के प्रयत्न करता है, जिन पर रोज आरोप और प्रत्यारोप लगते हैं। वह उनको जनता के सामने लाकर कोई सजा देने का प्रयत्न नहीं करता है। रोज अखबारों में यह बात आ रही है। इसका बड़ा भारी असर हमारे फौजी जवानों के ऊपर पड़ता है। इसका बहुत बुरा असर हमारे फौजी अफसरों पर पड़ता है। जब यह दशा हमारी सत्ताधारी पार्टी की हो तो फिर उनका सुरक्षा के कामों में लगे रहने का क्या मतलब होगा? आपको चाहिये कि इस पर आप गम्भीरता से विचार करें। पिछले वर्ष मैंने बहस में भाग लिया था तो मैंने निवेदन किया था कि हमारे विरोधी दल जो हैं, उनका भी इस विषय में एक अजीब रवैया है। वे भी अपनी अपनी तूती और अपना अपना राग अलापते हैं और इस विषय में कभी भी एक होकर नहीं सोचते हैं। आखिर इतने दल क्यों हैं, क्यों न इनकी संख्या को कम कर दिया जाए? एक ही उपाय नजर आता है और वह सबसे प्रमुख उपाय है। लोक सभा का चुनाव स्वतन्त्र रूप से होना चाहिये, विधान सभाओं के चुनावों के साथ इसका चुनाव नहीं होना चाहिये। जब तक ऐसा नहीं होगा तब तक विचारधारा के आधार पर, पार्टी के प्रोग्राम के आधार पर यह देश चलने वाला नहीं है।

प्रजातन्त्रीय प्रणाली के नाम पर जो कुछ हम कर रहे हैं जिस प्रकार हम चल रहे हैं, वह शोभनीय नहीं है। कुछ दिन हुए मैंने अखबारों में पढ़ा था माननीय हिरेन मुकर्जी का एक लेख। उन्होंने अपना विचार व्यक्त करते हुए कहा था कि एक पार्टी रूल अच्छा होता है। कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी की नीति के अनुसार, उसके सिद्धान्तों के अनुसार वह बात बिल्कुल सही है। किन्तु जब तक भारतवर्ष दो पार्टियों को चलाने की नीति अपनाता है, तब तक यह बात सम्भव नहीं हो सकती है। हमारे देश में दो ही पार्टियां हों, यह प्रयास हमारा होना चाहिये। इसका सम्बन्ध हमारी सुरक्षा से बहुत अधिक है। जो दशा आज राजनीतिक लोगों की होती है, उसको देख कर हमारे देश की जनता ऊब गई है। वह सोचने लग गई है कि सब लोग अपना अपना काम करने के लिए आते हैं और हमारा एक तमाशा बनाते हैं। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जब तक इस बारे में हम विचार नहीं करेंगे, गम्भीरता से इस पर नहीं सोचेंगे तब तक हमारी सुरक्षा लंगड़ी और लूली रहेगी। इसके लिए एक आचार संहिता की जरूरत है, पंचायतों में से राजनीति को निकाल फैंकने की जरूरत है, प्रदेश सरकारों को जहां तक भूमि सुधारों का सम्बन्ध है, उसके बारे में नीति बनाने का सम्बन्ध है, एक मत होकर चलना चाहिये। यह बहुत आवश्यक है। उसके बाद स्थानीय हालात के मुताबिक पार्टियों के कार्यक्रम बनाने की आवश्यकता है। अगर यह सब कुछ नहीं होता है तो हम दुश्मन से नहीं लड़ सकेंगे।

हमारी फौज में अफसरों और जवानों के रहन सहन के तरीकों में, विचारों में तथा दूसरी बातों में एक बड़ा दरार है। मुझ से पहले जो माननीय सदस्य बोल रहे थे वह इस बात को बता रहे थे। जमादार और सूबेदार लोगों की बात मैं करता हूं। अंग्रेज के जाने के बाद हमने सोचा था कि इनके रहने की जरूरत नहीं है। फिर हमने सोचा कि इनकी जरूरत है और आहिस्ता आहिस्ता इनको हम हटायेंगे।

फिर हमने सोचा कि इनको रखने की जरूरत है । आज उनकी क्या स्थिति है, इसको आप देखें । वे लोग जो अंग्रेज के जमाने में तनख्वाह पाते थे, उसमें मुश्किल से बीस या तीस रुपये की वृद्धि हुई होगी । आपको यह जान कर आश्चर्य होगा कि कितना उनको भत्ता मिलता है, डेली एलाउन्स मिलता है । रेल में सफर करने के लिए उनको पास तो फर्स्ट क्लास का मिलता है लेकिन भत्ता केवल दो रुपया रोज ही मिलता है । दो रुपया भत्ता रोज किसी जमादार को मिले और फिर हम गर्व करें कि अंग्रेज के जाने के बाद हमने उनकी स्थिति सुधारी है, हमने अपने फौजी अफसरों की शान बढाई है, तो यह कहां तक उचित हो सकता है । जमादार और सूबेदार फर्स्ट क्लास में ट्रेवल करने के तो हकदार हैं, किन्तु डेली अलाउन्स उनको दो रुपया ही मिलता है । सिपाही को तो और भी कम मिलता है । केवल बारह आना ही मिलता है । जवान की तनख्वाह का जहां तक सम्बन्ध है, शायद महंगाई तो उसके लिए कोई बढ़ी ही नहीं है । महंगाई के साथ उसकी तनख्वाह का कोई सम्बन्ध है ही नही । हम समझते है कि हमने उसको राशन दे दिया, कपड़ा थोड़ा सा फौजी पहनने के लिए दे दिया तो हमारा कर्तव्य पूरा हो गया । लेकिन आप देखें कि जो महंगाई बढ़ी है उसके बाल बच्चों पर उसका क्या असर पड़ा है, क्या उन पर उसका असर नहीं पड़ा है ? किन्तु वे फौज में हैं और मजदूरों की तरह से आन्दोलन नहीं कर सकते हैं और इसी का यह नतीजा है कि यह सब चीज फौजी आदमी को चुपचाप बरदाश्त करनी पड़ती है ।

जो हालत चल रही है, उसको आप देखें । आप उसको कहते हैं कि हम तुम को जमीन देंगे । जब वह जमीन लेने के लिए जाता है तो जो पटवारी है वह उसको मुगालते में डाल देता है । ईमानदारी के साथ उसको जमीन नहीं दी जाती है । वह घबराता है, सोचता है कि जमीन मिलेगी या नहीं मिलेगी । यह जो उसकी दशा हो रही है, इसका अन्त होना चाहिये ।

अलवर में एक ए० एम० सी० सेंटर खुला हुआ है जिसका जिक्र इस किताब में भी है । जिस समय वह खुला था तो बड़ी खुशी लोगों को हुई थी । वैसे तो एक तरह से परेशानी भी लोगों को हुई । हजारों आदमियों के आ जाने से महंगाई बढ़ गई चीजें मिलनी बन्द हो गईं लेकिन आहिस्ता आहिस्ता वे सब बातें ठीक होने लग गईं, चीजें भी कुछ मिलने लग गईं । लोगों को रोजगार भी मिला और ट्रेनिंग भी मिली । किन्तु अब कुछ दिनों से उसका काम समाप्त कर दिया गया है, मालूम नहीं ऐसा क्यों किया गया है । शायद यह कहा गया हो कि आबोहवा ठीक मालूम नहीं होती है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि हमारी फौज में भी अब क्या यह तरीका बना दिया गया है कि जब किसी अफसर के मन में आया तो एक काम कर दिया और कुछ दिन के बाद फिर ख्याल आया तो उसको उलट कर दिया ? इस तरह का फौजी तरीका तो नहीं होना चाहिये । बहुत सोच विचार करने के बाद ही किसी काम को शुरू किया जाना चाहिये । मैं निवेदन करता हूं कि मन्त्री महोदय इस बारे में जानकारी दें कि क्यों उस सेंटर को कमजोर कर दिया गया है, क्यों तेजी से उसको नहीं चलाया जाता है, क्या उसको बन्द किया जा रहा है और अगर किया जा रहा है तो क्यों ? उसकी जगह क्या चीज करने की बात सोची जा रही है ?

उसी सेंटर में यह हालत है कि पहले तो ट्रक्स साधारण लोगों से किराये पर ली जाती थीं । लेकिन यह अब इसको मोनोपोलिस्टिक ट्रेड बना दिया गया है । बहुत अधिक दर पर ट्रक्स किराये पर लेने का बन्दोबस्त किया गया है । ये जो तरीके हैं इनको कभी भी उचित नहीं ठहराया जा सकता है ।

[श्री काशीराम गुप्त]

हम समझा करते थे कि सिविल एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में ही देर, अंधेर और भ्रष्टाचार होता है। लेकिन वह सारी बातें यहां भी पहुंची हुई हैं। अलवर में सवा सवा बरस से जिन मकानों को किराये पर लिया गया था उनका किराया अदा नहीं किया गया है। लोग मारे मारे फिरते हैं, लिखते फिरते हैं कि कहां से किराया लें। कभी कहा जाता है कि दल्ली से जवाब आयेगा तब मिलेगा और कभी कह दिया जाता है कि पूना से आएगा तब मिलेगा। अभी तक यह तय नहीं हो सका है कि किराया कहां से आयेगा, क्या स्थिति होगी। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस ओर भी ध्यान दिया जाए।

जवानों को जो राशन दिया जाता है, उसके बारे में मैं एक बात पूछना चाहता हूं। क्या वह राशन उनको पी० एल० ४८० में से दिया जा रहा है? फूड एंड एग्रीकल्चर मन्त्रालय को यह काम कैसे सौंपा गया है, इस पर प्रकाश डाला जाना चाहिये। इस मन्त्रालय के जरिये जब यह काम होता है तो वह यह जाहिर करता है कि वहां पर पी० एल० ४८० खिलाया जा रहा है। उसपर अगर हमारे जवान रहते हैं तो यह हमारे लिए बहुत ही शर्मनाक बात है। गम्भीरतापूर्वक सोचा जाना चाहिये कि राशन का बन्दोबस्त जिन आधारों पर किया जाता है और जिन आधारों पर वह किया जाता है, वे क्या ठोस आधार हैं या नहीं हैं।

डायरेक्टोरेट आफ प्लानिंग को अब मैं लेता हूं। प्लानिंग की बात बहुत से साथियों ने कही है। पेज २४ पर लिखा हुआ है कि रिक्रुटमेंट जो है इसको स्लो डाउन किया जा रहा है और एमरजेंसी कमीशन कुछ दिनों में बन्द कर दी जाएगी। इसका मतलब तो यह हुआ कि जब आपको जरूरत हुई, आपने रिक्रुटमेंट शूरू कर दी और जब मन में आया बन्द कर दी। इसमें यह भी लिखा हुआ है कि रिक्रुटमेंट की शर्तों में कुछ ढिलाई ला दी गई थी, जवानों की ऊंचाई, छाती आदि के बारे में कुछ ढिलाई ला दी गई थी, जिसको आपने अब हटा दिया है। यह तो सौदेबाजी वाली बात हो गई। कभी तो लोगों को बला लिया गया और कभी नहीं बुलाया गया। इस तरह के बर्ताव नहीं होनी चाहियें।

वीहिकल्ज के बारे में मैं निवेदन कर दूं कि अब आप एक नई बात रखने जा रहे हैं। आप कहते हैं कि जो वीहिकल ३०,००० मील चल चूके हैं या पांच साल चल चूके हैं, उनको नहीं रखा जाएगा। अब तक जो कुछ होता रहा है वह बहुत बुरे तरीके से होता रहा है और वह चीज देश की सुरक्षा के लिए बहुत ही खतरनाक थी। इस नई नीति का मैं स्वागत करता हूं और मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस नीति को अब तक क्यों नहीं अपनाया गया।

आप कहते हैं कि इंजीनियर्स की कमी है। काफी सड़कें अभी हमें बनानी हैं। हम को चीन का एक तरफ मूकाबला करना है और दूसरी तरफ पाकिस्तान का करना है। ऐसी सूरत में इंजीनियज की कमी का क्या कारण है और क्यों नहीं इस कमी को दूर करने की कोशिश होती है। इसके बारे में रिपोर्ट में कुछ नहीं लिखा है। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस पर आप प्रकाश डालें।

जहां तक माउन्टेन डिवीजन्स का सम्बन्ध है, अकेले चीन का मूकाबला करने के लिए ही हम को उनकी आवश्यकता नहीं है, पाकिस्तान से मूकाबला करने के लिए भी है। कहीं भी इसका जिक्र नहीं किया गया है कि इंग्लण्ड से या यू० एस० ए० से जो मदद हमें मिली है वह कितनी है और किस हद तक वह कारगर साबित हो सकती है उसके मूकाबले में जो कुछ

कि पाकिस्तान को मिला है । जो कुछ हमें मिला है और जिसका हम इस्तेमाल ही नहीं कर सकते हैं पाकिस्तान के साथ लड़ाई में, तो उसके लिए हमने किस हद तक तैयारी कर ली है और किन जगहों से कर ली है । अंग्रेजों की यह निश्चित सी नीति नजर आ रही है कि पाकिस्तान हमें परेशान करे और मौका लगे तो वह उसको हमारे साथ लड़ा भी दे ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य और बोलना चाहते हैं ।

श्री काशीराम गुप्त : जी हां ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : तो आप कल अपना भाषण जारी रखें ।

---

15 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

THIRTY-SEVENTH REPORT

Mr. Deputy Speaker: We will now take up Private Members' Business.

Shri Hem Raj (Kangra): I beg to move:

> "That this House agrees with the Thirty-seventh Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 18th March, 1964".

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): Sir, could I make a submission?

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Let me put it to the vote of the House.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Before that, could I suggest that the time allotted for the resolution which Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri is going to move might be extended? Now the time allotted for that resolution is 1 hour 15 minutes. My suggestion to the House is that it might be discussed very well for 2½ hours or at least 2 hours.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: We will see when we take it up.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): It is a very important resolution. The subject matter of that resolution is the burning point of the day.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Does he want to move any amendment?

Shri H. P. Chatterjee (Nabadwip): It is there in the sheet.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I suggest 2½ hours for the resolution of Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Does the House agree to the suggestion contained in the amendment that the time for the resolution of Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri should be extended to 2½ hours.

Shri Raghunath Singh: Yes, Sir: It is a very important matter. The refugee problem is the burning problem of the day.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: The question is:

> "That the motion be accepted by the House with the amendment of Shri H. N. Mukerjee that the time for the resolution of Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri be 2½ hours instead of 1 hour 15 minutes."

The motion was adopted.

Shri P. R. Patel (Patan): Sir, on a point of order. I have given notice of an amendment.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We have not yet taken up the resolution.

15.03 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: NATIONALISATION OF FILM INDUSTRY—*contd.*

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up further discussion of

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

the Resolution moved by Shri R. G. Dubey on the 6th March 1964. He may continue his speech. 59 minutes are left for the discussion.

Shri R. G. Dubey (Bijapur North): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, after I introduced the resolution regarding the nationalisation of film industry, I tried to go through such material as was possible within the short time at my disposal. The more I think about it, the more I am convinced that some radical measures are necessary to improve this industry. I must confess that I do not want to maintain any dogmatic or rigid approach to this problem but, all the same I do feel that some improvement, far-reaching improvement, is necessary in this industry. The other day I listened with interest to the reply given by Shri Satya Narayan Sinha, our friend and guide, and in the course of his reply he mentioned the role of love and romance in film industry. I am in agreement with him when he says that we could not have a puritanical approach and some latitude has to be given to the film industry. At the same time, he also said that he would not like the exhibition of any vulgarity by the industry.

Our film industry must have a two-fold purpose, namely, entertainment of the people and education of the people, specially in the present context of our country with its border situation, the problem of defence, the socio-economic philosophy of a welfare State. So, our film industry must rise to the occasion, must be able to produce such films which take us in the direction of progress. From this point of view, I tried to go through the material and I shall quote what the *Screen* itself has stated in this connection.

> "The quality and subject-matter of their productions can be assessed from the titles of their pictures. Some of the beautiful titles are "Jeb Khali Maro Tali", "Ek Ladki Ek Diwana", "Dil Leke Bhaga", "Loot Liya Husnvalone", "Zara Ruk Ja", "Aage Dukaan Peeche Makaan", "Tu Bhi Kya Pyar Karega", "Dil Bhi Tera Hum Bhi Tere", "Ladka Football Khele, Ladki Hockey Khele," "Bombai Ki Billi", "Tu Nahin Aur Sahi" etc."

The reason is, I am told, every year some 50 to 60 productions are brought into the film world. Any person can take to film production. There is no code or regulation guiding the person wanting to take to film production. There is also monopoly in the film industry.

Take the top actors in the country, for example. Dilip Kumar may be a good actor. But I wonder whether he could also claim to be a very good producer or director, as our great Bengali friend Satyajit Ray who produced *Aparichita*. Yet, Dilip Kumar has entered the world of film production. Raj Kapoor and his whole family, brothers and sisters, have taken to film production. So also some of the other top actors, who have made film production their family business. Therefore, we come across monopoly in film industry, as a result of which the quality of the film suffers.

So far as the Western countries are concerned, the stories for films are taken from basic literature, the writings of Shakespeare and others. In Bengali also some of the films are based on classics and they have won international prizes, specially *Aparichita* of Satyajit Ray. Of course, the West Bengal Government is giving financial help to the film industry. But the same cannot be said of films in other parts of India. Most of the films produced in the country are the worst films. They do not give any material for thinking, any food for thought.

I am told that about Rs. 80 crores are invested in the film industry and Rs. 50 crores will be the yearly earning. 1,20,000 people are working in the industry. What is the condition of the industry? At the lower level it is very bad. At the top level, it is common knowledge that some of the film actors and actresses are paid something like Rs. 5 lakhs to 6 lakhs, in black money of course. It is common knowledge but we are not able to check it. Because it is black money we cannot levy any tax. Rs. 5 lakhs or 6 lakhs is enough to produce a good film.

The interest that the producers have to pay to the financiers is so much that out of that amount they could produce another film. We often say that we should not interfere with the industry, we should not come in the way of proper talent and that the industry should have enough freedom to function. But what is the position of the producers? I am told by authorities, by people who should know that there is no freedom for the producers and they are entirely dependent upon the financiers, either Multanis or others; I do not know. I am told that the financiers even stipulate a condition that such and such actor or actress should be engaged. Not only that, even the stories are changed and mutilated. At the last stage, after the production is complete and the film is to be exhibited, the distributors have to be consulted and in some cases they insist on some changes in the film. So, really speaking, there is absolutely no freedom to the producer.

Shri Shanta Ram, who is really one of the greatest producers and directors in this country, feels that something must be done to improve the situation. I understand that Shri S. K. Patil, our ex-Minister of Food and Agriculture, headed the Film Enquiry Committee and that Committee had made some recommendations. I would just read the relevant portion from that:

> "Also the second film inquiry committee, with Shri S. K. Patil as its chairman and Messrs M. Satyanarayan, (Dr.) R. P. Tripathi, V. Shanker, V. Shantaram and B. N. Sircar as its other members, which published its report in October 1951, observed several serious mal-adjustments in the structure of the Indian film industry and concluded 'that evils in the industry having crept far too deep into the system' it would be unable to reform itself. As such, it recommended that for the stabilisation of the industry firstly there should be a film council formed by the Government. It will have regulative and supervisory powers over the entire industry and serve as its guide, friend and philosopher. Secondly there should be a production code administration as in USA. The work of the PCA will be to examine scripts so as to ensure that the films produced conform to standards of decency, good taste and public education. It will guide producers during production of a picture and scrutinise publicity materials."

More than six years have passed since these decisions were taken by the Government but neither the Film Production Bureau nor the Film Institute has been set up so far. This is the position. Even the recommendations of the Film Inquiry Committee have not been given effect to though six years have passed.

There is enough material to prove that the industry is in a hopeless condition. On the one hand, you see top actors and actresses earning Rs. 5 lakhs to Rs. 6 lakhs—that money is black money and the Government gets nothing by way of income-tax—on the other hand, I am told, the junior artistes are not paid the salary for many months. The producers are in

[Shri R. G. Dubey]

a very bad condition. On the one hand, the financier is after them, hands at their necks; on the other hand, because the actors and actresses, particularly in the film industry in the South, enter into contract for 30 or 40 films at a time and therefore with great difficulty they can spare a day in the whole month, the producer has always to be on their track, on the look out for the person. The result is that production suffers and the cost of production goes up. Even though Rs. 80 crores are invested, Rs. 50 crores is the annual earning and 1·20 lakh persons are employed, the foreign exchange earning, I am told, is hardly Rs. 1·75 crores. This is the position.

Take it from any point of view. Neither they teach good morals nor the condition of the rank and file, the junior artistes in the industry is satisfactory; so we must put a stop to it. Many film journals, important directors and producers also feel that some kind of a regulation is needed. They are for nationalisation, but I am not for a rigid approach. I am prepared to be guided by the hon. Minister who has a wide and broad outlook on this affair. But there is a case established to show that some radical measures are necessary. Even if those recommendations which were made long ago are implemented, I think, some good service will have been done to the industry.

The only person, I think, who tries to teach the actors and actresses the proper code of discipline is Shri Shantaram. As you know, he never picks up the same actors and actresses for his new story. He always picks up a new person, younger man, a junior artist and trains him, directs him and then puts him on the stage. Take the case of Sandhya; she was not known to anybody. But in some cases the same set of actors and actresses are monopolising the scene. That is the kind of thing that is there. So, with these few words I request the hon. Minister to consider all these aspects. I am not for a rigid approach —I repeat it again—but I do want that the Patil Committee's recommendations should be implemented without any delay.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Resolution moved:

> "This House is of opinion that Government should take steps to nationalise the Film Industry."

One hour is the time that we have got. 45 minutes more are there. How much time would the hon. Minister require?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Sham Nath): 15 to 20 minutes, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then, five minutes to each hon. Member.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support this Resolution moved by my hon. friend, Shri Dubey. This demand has been the demand not of the progressive forces of the country but of all those who sincerely believe that the film industry should flourish in this country. At present all the film producers are in the hands of the big tycoons and whatever film they wish to produce is judged from the point whether it would bring a box to the millionaires who advance the money for producing the film. This is a sad state of affairs and this is really a tragedy for this country that our producers who have a good vision and noble idea, who can produce good films to uplift the society cannot produce a good film because they are not financiers or because they are always in a state of bankruptcy.

I remember, this question was brought up in this House some years back by many hon. Members very forcefully. Their idea was only to see

that our country had better films. There are producers like Balraj Sahni, Satyajit Ray and others who believe sincerely in producing a picture which uplifts the society, which reflects the real life of so many people in the country or which touches on problems of national and international importance. Those pictures cannot be produced because they have no finances. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what is being done to see that our film industry improves. Is it not a fact that at present most of the films which are produced in the country are really third-rate films? The hon. Minister may say that they are, after all, for entertainment. But even entertainment at times should be educative.

We have not been able to produce even good films for children. There is a society for producing films for children, that is, the Children's Film Society; but even that society has not been able to produce good films. Recently, a very good film has been produced by Shri Utpala Datta, the famous producer of the two dramas which are being shown in Delhi, namely, *Titash ekti nadir nam* and *Ferari fouj*. He has produced a film known as *Ghoom-bhangar Gan*. That was censored only because it showed how the millowners were cruel to the working people, how they tried to crush their movement, how they tried to defeat them and beat them hollow. This was objected to by the Censor and they wanted to censor the film in such a way that the entire charm of the film would have been lost.

What has been happening to the film producers like Utpal Datta, Satyajit Ray, Balraj Sahni and the late lamented Pramathesh Barua? Unless they played in the hands of these big tycoons, the sharks, they were unable to get any money. Is it not high time that the State should come forward and help the growth of the film industry when we are heading towards the Fourth Five Year Plan and are on the verge of completion of the Third Five Year Plan and when we want good films to educate our people both for the Plan and for the defence of the country?

I must mention here another producer, Hemen Gupta. He wanted to produce a film on NEFA and how our jawans fought. He came here to Delhi and wanted some help from the Defence Ministry. The Defence Ministry people said, "You will be helped but you will have to pay a sum of Rs. 7 lakhs." Imagine a person like Hemen Gupta who is a professor, who has taken it as a mission for his life—he is not a film producer of the type who produces trash films—who wanted to produce a good film, who had taken the courage to produce such a film to glorify the deeds of our jawans being told, "Pay us Rs. 7 lakhs to produce this film" when he was to be helped by the Defence Ministry people.

Those producers today want help from Government. They want patronage from the Government. This is the only way, that is, the film industry should be nationalised. I hope, Government will try to bring forward a piece of legislation.

As long as nationalisation is not possible there should at least be control. Finances should be given to the good producers to produce good films; otherwise, what will happen is that the same kind of films will be produced which will be considered as third-rate films and we will be unable to send those films abroad.

With these words, I request the hon. Minister to say something about this. Let us know his idea about the nationalisation of the film industry. We do not want nationalisation of the film industry because we are surrounded with the idea of nationalisation but only because we want to nationalise the people of this country so that they may move forward with the slogan of peace and defence of this country.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I want to support this Resolution whole-heartedly, not in a halting and hesitant way in which the mover of the Resolution or the hon. Member who has preceded me has spoken about it.

I have my reasons for the nationalisation of the film industry. My first reason is this. We want resources for our Plans. We nationalised the Life Insurance industry in order to get more to finance our Plans. I do not see any reason why this flourishing industry which can bring some money into our exchequer for making our Plans more ambitious, more comprehensive and more far-reaching should not be drawn into that net. I think this will be one of the great national urges for the nationalisation of this industry.

The second one is this. In every country of the world, you find that the film industry works at two levels. There is the commercial level and there is the aesthetic or artistic level. Go to Italy, go to France, go even to the United States of America and go to the United Kingdom and you find that there are film producers who care more for standards of good taste, the standards of good morals, the standards of good aesthetic representation than for commercial results. Everywhere you find that. But in this country of mine which is known for spiritual values, the film industry is tied up only with one thing and that is money-making. In our country there is a producer, a man of genius, like Satyajit Ray. But what use have we for him? We do not have any use for him. We have only use for those persons who can give us commercial entertainment which appeals to the lowest common denominator of human decency, of human taste and human conduct. That is the kind of thing which we want.

My third reason is this that the film industry has come to be associated all along the line with the black money and I tell you it is corrupting the people all along the line. An actor—I do not want to mention any name—would demand Rs. 6 lakhs or Rs. 7 lakhs or Rs. 8 lakhs for appearing in a picture, but he would sign the contract for Rs. 50,000. We are sanctifying the black money by keeping this film industry unchecked, uncontrolled, unsupervised and unsuperintended. We are giving a fillip to this kind of bargaining which is done below the table and which is not done across the table. I think, our country needs that this kind of thing should be put an end to.

Now, our Finance Minister has said that he will have a Monopoly Commission. I think there is, more or less, monopoly in this industry also, the monopoly of the big actor, the monopoly of the glamorous heroine, the monopoly of the financier—the monopoly of all those persons—and I think if anyone goes into this, he will see that it is something which needs looking into.

I submit very respectfully that the film industry should hold the mirror up to our nation. How many films have been produced in our country which are motivated by patriotism? How many films have been produced in our country which give a vision of spiritual light? How many films have been produced in our country which give a vision of greatness of this country? There are very few films. Most of the films are boy and girl affair. My hon. friend was referring to some director who always had new heroes and heroines in the films. I do not want to give the reasons for those things. But I say that this thing has become too much of a racket and I think it is the duty of the Government to put an end to any racket, whether it is in business, in banking, in education, in films or in anything. The Government must put an end to that.

There is one more point which I want to make. It has been said that

we should have a Films Council. What will the Films Council do? We know the working of these Councils. This Films Council will prove to be a stick with which you cannot kill a lion or an elephant. It will be an infructuous, ineffective, institution. It has been said that we should have a Production Bureau. What will the Production Bureau do? They will get round the Production Bureau also. The money bags of this industry will get round everybody. Therefore, what I want to say is, if we want to build a great India, a self-reliant India, an India which is rooted in the Indian values of life, an India which looks forward, an India which also looks backwards to her golden past, an India which wants to have clean entertainment, an India which wants to have wholesome standards of morality and if we want to build that kind of India, the best thing is to nationalise the film industry. When I go about, people ask me, "What about our young men? They are suffering from indiscipline." I say, it is our fault; it is not their fault and it is the fault of the films...

Shri P. R. Patel (Patna): What about leaders?

Shri D. C. Sharma: . . . which give glimpses of life which are not always very wholesome. I say, in the interest of the youth of our country, in the interest of the future generation of our country, we should try to nationalise this industry here and now. There should be no hesitation about it and, I think, it should be nationalised at three levels, the production level, the distribution level and the exhibition level. Unless that is done, we are not going to have this kind of clean entertainment.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बिल का विरोध करता हूं क्योंकि अगर सरकार सारे ही धंधों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने लग जायगी तो शायद प्राइवेट सैक्टर वालों का तो यहां रहना ही बिलकुल मुश्किल हो जायेगा और सारे गुलाम बन कर जी हुजूरी में आगे, पीछे फिरते रहेंगे ।

जहां तक राष्ट्रीयकरण का सवाल है मैं मानता हूं कि कई एक धंधे ऐसे होते हैं जिनको कि सरकार को अपने हाथ में लेना चाहिये । जो की इंडस्ट्रीज हैं उन को सरकार को जरूर अपने हाथ में लेना चाहिये ताकि हमें धोखा न हो जाय । जहां तक फिल्म उद्योग के राष्ट्रीयकरण का सवाल है मैं उसके खिलाफ़ हूं अलबत्ता यह चाहूंगा कि सरकार इसकी देखरेख रक्खे कि वे देश को समयानुकूल अच्छी तस्वीरें बना कर दें । सैंसर बोर्डस आदि जो समितियां बनाई हैं वह इसलिए बनाई हैं कि फिल्म निर्माताओं को फिल्म निर्माण के बारे में उचित पथ प्रदर्शन करें । लेकिन हम वहां पर आज क्या हो रहा देखते हैं ? हमारे डाइरैक्टर्स अथवा जो फिल्म निर्माता लोग हैं वे आज भी पुराने ढर्रे की घिसी पिटी वही मार, धाड़ या सस्ते प्रेम वाली कहानियां गढ़ कर तस्वीरें बना रहे हैं । इन फिल्मों की चैकिंग करने के लिये जो सैंसर समितियां बनी हुई हैं वह सैंसर बोर्डस करते यह हैं कि जो असली चीजें होती हैं वह तो फिल्मों में से निकाल देते हैं और इस तरह की मनगढ़ंत चीजें उनके अन्दर रहने देते हैं । मेरा कहना यह है कि जमाने की चाल के अनुसार फिल्मों को बनाना चाहिये, इतना ही नहीं बल्कि संकटकालीन स्थिति के अन्दर इस तरह की घटिया किस्म की नाच, गाने की फिल्मों को बन्द कर के सिर्फ डिफेंस के बारे में ही फिल्में दिखानी चाहिये ।

अभी देश में कृषि उत्पादन की कमी है तो आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि कृषि उत्पादन को देश में बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से उस प्रकार की फिल्में देश में बननी चाहियें और प्रदर्शित होनी चाहियें लेकिन यह नहीं कि किसानों को दिखा रहे हैं कि बम्बई में क्या हो रहा है और कलकत्ते में क्या हो रहा है,

[श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा]

किस तरह लड़कियां नाच रही हैं और किस तरह से डांस हो रहा है । यह बिल्कुल नहीं होना चाहिये । जमाने की रफ्तार के साथ ही हमारे देश में फिल्में बननी चाहियें । लेकिन आज ऐसा हो नहीं रहा है । आजकल जितने भी नवयुवक हैं, जितनी भी हमारी बहनें हैं वह जिस तरह के भड़कीले और फैशनेबल कपड़े आदि एक्टरों और एक्ट्रैसेज़ को पहने देखते हैं उसी तरीके से वे भी कपड़े पहनते हैं और उसी तरह से एक दूसरे के गले में हाथ डालना शुरू कर देते हैं क्योंकि उन पर स्वाभाविक रूप से उन चीजों का बुरा असर पड़ता है ।

एक इस तरह की वाडिया फिल्म थी । हम ने उसके विरुद्ध कई दफे हो हल्ला मचाया और मांग की कि उन फिल्म के प्रदर्शन पर सरकार को प्रतिबन्ध लगा देना चाहिये लेकिन गवर्नमेंट हमारी बात सुनती नहीं है । कारण इस का यह है कि जो सेंसर बोर्ड होते हैं और जिनके कि जिम्मे फिल्मों को सैंसर करना होता है उनको यह फिल्म निर्माता घूस दे देते हैं, सेंसर वालों की जेबें गरम कर दी जाती हैं । मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार इस बारे में कोई निश्चित पग उठाये ताकि इस तरह की भद्दी फिल्में बनना बंद हो जाय । ऐसी फिल्मों को जिन का कि हमारे देश के नवयुवकों, माताओं और बहनों पर बुरा असर पड़ता है उन्हें तत्काल बंद कर देना चाहिये ।

फिल्म-निर्माताओं के द्वारा कैसी फिल्में बनाई जाती हैं, इस के बारे में मैं अभी आप के सामने निवेदन करता हूं । किन्तु मैं आप को बताना चाहता हूं कि सरकार का अपना विभाग फिल्म-निर्माण में किस नीति पर चलता है । २६ जनवरी, १९६३ को स्वतन्त्रता-दिवस के अवसर पर जिस परेड का आयोजन हुआ, उस में राष्ट्रीय स्वयंसेवक संघ ने भी भाग लिया और उस के कम से कम दो हजार स्वयंसेवक उस में शामिल हुए । यद्यपि उन की परेड सब से अच्छी थी, लेकिन फिर भी उस से सम्बन्धित भाग को फिल्म से निकाल दिया गया । आखिर इस बात का क्या कारण है कि जिस दृश्य का लड़कों पर अच्छा असर पड़ सकता था, उस को फिल्म से निकाल दिया गया ?

हम देखते हैं कि जो अच्छी फिल्में होती हैं, जो धार्मिक फिल्में होती हैं, जो लोगों पर अच्छा असर डाल सकती हैं, उन को उड़ा दिया जाता है, उन को प्रोत्साहन नहीं दिया जाता है लेकिन बाजे-गाजे और नाच-रंग की फ़िल्में बनाई जाती है । सरकार इन बातों को कंट्रोल नहीं करती है । अगर फ़िल्म उद्योग का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने के बजाय उस पर कड़ी निगरानी रखी जाय, उस पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिया जाय, तो हमारी फिल्मों में बहुत कुछ सुधार हो सकता है । फ़िल्मों पर ज्यादा टैक्स लगा कर आमदनी भी काफ़ी हो सकती है । सरकार उन लोगों को इतनी फैसिलिटीज क्यों देती है ? वह उन का सेल्ज-टैक्स और इनकम टैक्स क्यों माफ़ करती है ? उन पर पूरा टैक्स लगाया जाना चाहिये, चाहे देखने वाले फ़िल्म को देखें या न देखें ।

मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि जमाने क रफ़्तार के मुताबिक फ़िल्में बनानी चाहियें और जब तक देश में संकट-कालीन स्थिति है तब तक नाच-रंग की फिल्में बनाने पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिया जाना चाहिये और केवल डिफेंस, कृषि और हमारे देश की इंडस्ट्रीज के बारे में फिल्में तैयार की जायें । ऐसी फ़िल्मों से ही हमारे देश का उत्थान हो सकता है, न कि राग-रंग वाली फिल्मों से। इसलिये आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि फिल्म-निर्माण पर सरकार की कड़ी से कड़ी निगरानी होनी चाहिये ।

15·32 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

फिल्मों के क्षेत्र में जो मानोपली है, उस को भी समाप्त करने का प्रयत्न करना

चाहिये । एक ही फिल्म-निर्माता कई व्यक्तियों के नाम से फिल्में तैयार करवाता है और स्वयं सब फ़ायदा उठाता है । सरकार को इस ओर भी ध्यान देना चाहिये ।

आजकल-फ़िल्मों के नाम "आंख-मिचौली", "अकेली मत जाइयो", इस प्रकार रखे जाते हैं । मैं चाहता हूं कि फिल्मों के नाम धर्म, डिफेंस या कृषि के आधार पर होने चाहिये और ऐसे नाम नहीं होने चाहिये, जिन का न सिर है और न पैर ।

जो जांच समिति बनी हुई है, फ़िल्मों पर उस का कड़ा कंट्रोल होना चाहिये और उसमें से अच्छे अच्छे, योग्य व्यक्ति नियुक्त किये जाने चाहिये ।

Shri Bade (Khargone): I oppose this resolution which has been brought forward by my hon. friend Shri R. G. Dubey. I do not understand why he wants nationalisation of the film industry. The duty of Government is to govern only and not to poke its nose everywhere. Nationalisation means that Government will take over the whole thing, and that brings corruption in its wake. Wherever Government go in for nationalisation, there is corruption and the nationalised industry is always put to a loss.

Of course, instead of the film industry being nationalised, some more restrictions should have been placed on it according to the needs of the country. But what is happening today? Of course, I realise and I have seen in the olden days there were what were called *nautankis* in the villages and *padka damashas* etc. were going on. But, now, the cinemas have taken their place. Today, we find cinema theatres and hotels everywhere even in the villages. Of course, they are necessary for the agriculturists, because they provide some entertainment.

The first aim of a cinema picture is entertainment and the second one is education. Government should see whether the film is educative or not, but at the same time they should also see that the film is entertaining. But I find that there is no uniform policy followed by the censor board in this regard. I had read in one issue of the *Filmindia* that there was a restriction that the height of the breast should be only so many inches and no more, and the censorship board had effected some cut in one of the films because the breast was higher than the prescribed limit. I also read that there was a restriction that the mouth of the hero should go near that of the heroine only up to so many inches and no more. But I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether he has ever seen any of the American films from Hollywood complying with these restrictions. All the boys in Indore and everywhere else studying in the colleges usually go to see only English pictures, and in fact, they count how many times there are kisses, and then they come and chit-chat about it.

Mr Speaker: All of them come to the hon. Member and chit-chat?

Shri Bade: I have heard the boys saying all these things, because one of my hobbies is to teach the students.

Mr. Speaker: They must come and report to the hon. Member?

Shri Bade: I am submitting to the hon. Minister that instead of nationalising the film industry, there should be more restrictions on the American films or prohibition of the American films which are spoiling the psychology of our youth.

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : माननीय सदस्य तो हिन्दी में बोला करते हैं । फिल्मों के बारे में वह अंग्रेजी में कैसे बोलने लग गए ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह अंग्रेजी की फिल्में ज्यादा पसन्द करते हैं ।

श्री त्यागी (देहरादून) : उन को "किसिड" का तर्जुमा भी मालूम नहीं है ।

Shri Bade: That is because I am not a fanatic on the language question. I have to speak in Madhya Pradesh in Hindi, and sometimes in the High Court I have to speak in English also.

An Hon. Member: My hon. friend is speaking in the High Court today?

Mr. Speaker: Now, he is in Hollywood!

Shri Bade: Those Hollywood films are brought here. My request to the hon. Minister is that when the American films are imported here, our censor board should see whether they are according to standards laid down. Nowadays, whenever there is a lot of rush for the English films, the Indian films also attract crowds, and these Indian films also begin to imitate the Hollywood films. In fact, we have seen some shabby scenes even in Indian films.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): How many kisses were found in Indian films?

Shri Bade: Of course, in India, it is prohibited. But you find them in the American films . . .

Mr. Speaker: What did Dr. M. S. Aney say?

Shri Bade: He wanted to know how many kisses were found in Indian films?

Mr. Speaker: Dr. M. S. Aney is still interested on this subject even after the age of 80; it seems no age is past that temptation.

Shri Bade: If the industry is nationalised then what will happen? We shall be seeing only the pictures of the Ministers like Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri and Shri T. T. Krishnamachari and others in the films. Even today, we find that pictures to depict what is happening actually are not being produced. For instance, there is no film to show what has happened in East Pakistan. There is no film to indicate what we should do when India is attacked. No films are being produced at all on these subjects. So, I submit that some restrictions should be placed on the film industry in regard to the nature of the films that they should produce.

Another important thing which I want to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister is in regard to the film on Goa which has been prepared by Shri Telkar. Sanction has not been given for that film by the Ministry so far simply because that picture depicts how there was persecution of Hindus when the European people came here in the beginning. After all, it is a matter of history now, and those things are written in history books also, but still that film is not allowed to be exhibited because it is thought that the Western countries might be displeased, and, therefore, Shri Telkar's film is not being encouraged at all.

I oppose this resolution which seeks to suggest nationalisation of the film industry. I submit that there should be no nationalisation at all because nationalisation means corruption. Instead, there should be more restrictions on the Indian films which only look to the income which they get. I have seen Marathi films, and they are quite good; Bengali films are also very good. So, there should be no nationalisation at all and there is no need for it. But I would submit that the American films which are imported here should be properly censored and made to conform to certain standards and only those films which are very entertaining and which are very educative should be imported.

श्री ह० च० सोय (सिंहभूम): माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं इस प्रस्ताव का विरोध करता हूं । इस का कारण यह है कि मैं समझता

हूं कि फ़िल्म इंडस्ट्री में जो खराबियां हैं, वे उसका राष्ट्रीयकरण किए बग़ैर भी दूर की जा सकती हैं। यह बात जरूर है कि हम लोग अक्सर सुनते हैं कि फिल्म इंडस्ट्री में जो बड़े-बड़े आर्टिस्ट्स काम करते हैं, वे ऊपर से जितने रुपयों पर कंट्रैक्ट करते हैं, असल में उन से दस, बीस गुना रुपया लेते हैं। इस शिकायत के बारे में सरकार को जांच करनी चाहिये। मैं समझता हूं कि यह एक प्रकार का भ्रष्टाचार है, जो वे लोग करते हैं। लेकिन इसी तरह का भ्रष्टाचार बड़ी आमदनी करने वाले, बड़े बड़े इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स भी करते हैं, जो कि टैक्स इवेजन करते हैं। जो टैक्स इवेजन हो रहा है उसको अगर हम रोकना चाहते हैं तो वह भी अन्य तरीकों से रुक सकता है। जो लोग ब्लैक मनी कमा रहे हैं, बड़े-बड़े आर्टिस्ट कमा रहे हैं, उसको भी बाहर लाया जा सकता है, उसको भी रोशनी में लाया जा सकता है।

हम कहते हैं कि गन्दी-गन्दी कहानियां दिखाई जाती है तथा दूसरी तरह की चीजें जो नहीं दिखाई जानी चाहियें, दिखाई जाती हैं। इस तरह की चीजों पर रोक लगाने का कार्य सेंसर बोर्ड का है और उसको सजग होना चाहिये। अक्सर देखा जाता है कि जो कहानी चल जाती है, वह हिट कहलाने लग जाती है और उसी कहानी के आधार पर दर्जनों फिल्में बनाने लग जाती हैं। यह जो चीज है देखने वालों के साथ क्रूअल्टी है। यह जो कहानी वगैरह तमाम चीजें हैं इन पर सेंसर बोर्ड को कड़ी निगाह रखनी चहिये। एक ही कहानी को, एक ही ढर्रे की स्टोरी को उसको दोहराने देना नहीं चाहिये। इन तरीकों से राष्ट्रीयकरण किए बगैर जो बुराइयां हैं, उनको दूर किया जा सकता है इसलिये मैं इसका विरोध करता हूं।

Shri Sham Nath: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is not the first time that a resolution like the one under discussion has been considered in this House. Last time, it was in 1962 that a non-official resolution was moved here, but it was opposed by Government and was ultimately withdrawn by the Mover with the leave of the House.

Sir, I have very carefully listened to the speeches in favour of the Resolution. Various reasons have been advanced in favour of the proposition to nationalise the film industry. While I admit that the industry is not in a very healthy state, that the quality of films produced here is not very high and that there are complaints regarding evasion of taxes, I would not say that all those evils would be eliminated by the nationalisation of the film industry.

First of all, I wish to point out certain constitutional difficulties in our way. As the House is aware, the film is a medium of expression and any curtailment of freedom of expression would infringe the relevant article of the Constitution. Article 19(1)(a) guarantees certain fundamental rights—freedom of speech and expression. The Mysore High Court has held that freedom of expression extends to the screen also. This being so, any action in compliance with the Resolution under discussion will be impossible unless the Constitution is suitably amended.

My next point is, Sir, that film-making is an art. It is the art of screen play-writing, direction, acting, photography, music, editing etc. So the production of films by Government and their regimentation will not be conducive to the growth of art.

The third point concerns the nature of film production as a business. An Inquiry Committee was appointed some years back. That Committee considered the various aspects of the matter. It estimated that the average income from a film was less than Rs. 3 lakhs while the average cost

[Shri Sham Nath]

amounted to about Rs. 3.25 lakhs. In recent years, these figures have gone up very greatly. Nowadays a colour film in Bombay costs anything between Rs. 25 lakhs and Rs. 1 crore and a black-and-white film between Rs. 10—20 lakhs. There are no reliable statistics regarding the failure of films. But it is generally believed in the industry that about 60 per cent of films released fail to recover the cost incurred on them. The percentage of films which prove flops has been put at 25 in the case of Bombay and Madras and 10 in the case of Calcutta. Films which have proved hits at the box office are only about 3 per cent in Bombay, 5 per cent in Calcutta and 10 per cent in Madras. Thus by nationalising the industry, the Government may have to underwrite heavy losses, and financially it will not be a sound proposition.

Another thing is that largely it is feature films which private producers produce. While I agree that entertainment films are largely produced with an eye at box office returns and not with the object of educating the masses, in spite of this it will not be desirable, in my view, to take responsibility on behalf of the State for entertainment of the general public. It is easier for the State to run a big industry. The State can run railways; it can run airways as we do in India. But in a democracy like ours, if we nationalise the press or the film industry we should try to imagine what reaction it would produce on the minds of people.

I would submit, Sir, that to the majority of Indians films are largely a medium of entertainment and relaxation. I agree that our films should have an educative value also. To achieve this end Government have been trying, and have taken some positive steps during the last few years.

An hon. Member said that the recommendations of the Film Inquiry Committee presided over by Shri S. K. Patil have not so far been implemented by Government. I would like to correct this misunderstanding and state that almost all the recommendations that the Film Enquiry Committee made have been considered and implemented by the Government.

What those measures, which the Government have taken, are, I think well known to the Members of this House. I would just mention a few of them briefly for the information of those hon. Members who think that the Government has stil' to implement the recommendation of the Film Enquiry Committee.

One of the recommendations that this Committee made was that the Government should institute State awards for films, and this has been done. The purpose of these State awards is to encourage production of films of high aesthetic and technical standard and of educative and cultural value.

Secondly, we send our good films to various international film festivals, and I am glad to say that a number of these films, particularly documentaries of the Films Division, have won important international awards during the last few years.

Thirdly, Government has set up the Motion Picture Export Corporation of India to promote export of Indian films to foreign countries. Shri Dubey in the course of his speech, referring to this aspect of the film industry, stated that our films earn a very paltry amount of foreign exchange. I agree that our films do not do as well in the international markets as they ought to. The main reason for that is that our films are produced mainly with an eye on box office returns in the country. I have no hesitation in admitting this unfortunate fact, but

we cannot forget that the producers would like to produce only those films which they think will do well as a business proposition. Therefore, in my view, the more important thing is that we should try to educate public opinion. If public opinion does not approve films which have unhealthy trends, then naturally the producers would not produce such films.

One of the hon. Members observed that our producers very largely depend on money-lenders and financiers for their production. This thing was realised by Government, and a few years back, the Ministry of Finance set up a Film Finance Corporation with the object of granting loans to deserving producers.

Then, a Film Institute has been set up at Poona for imparting training in the various branches of the technique of film-making. I may say that the establishment of this Film Institute was also in compliance with one of the recommendations of the Film Enquiry Committee.

Then, there was the Children's Film Society which was formed a few years back.

Shri Tyagi: The less said about it the better.

Shri Sham Nath: I know that the working of that Society was most unsatisfactory, and we have recently requested an hon. Member of this House to be the Chairman of that Society.

Shri Bade: Only by making an hon. Member of this House its Chairman, will it be remedied?

Shri Sham Nath: I have no doubt that under stewardship, the working of that Society will improve.

Shri Tyagi: Are you going to get it registered?

Shri Sham Nath: I think that Society is already a registered body, and it includes some non-official Members and representatives of some Ministries of the Government of India. For the last few years, the persons who were in charge of that Society did not pay proper attention to its working, and the result was that some very undesirable things happened.

Shri Bade: What would happen if the whole industry is nationalised?

Shri Sham Nath: Then we have recently formed a University Film Council the purpose of which is to instil a sense of critical appreciation of films in the students and to improve their taste.

A Film Consultative Committee has been constituted to function as a forum for exchange of views between Government and the film industry and to assist Government in the formulation of policies relating to the film industry.

It would not be correct to say, Sir, that the Government has no control on the film industry. I think Government exercises considerable control over the film industry through the Central Board of Film Censors which sanctions films for exhibition all over the country. There are certain directives which have been issued to the Central Board of Censors, and on the basis of these directives, this Board sanctions films for exhibition in the country.

16 hrs.

Another point that I would like to make, Mr. Speaker, is that we cannot say that we are not doing anything at all in the form of film-making. We have during the last few years produced hundreds of documentaries under the auspices of the Films Division. These documentaries and newsreels are produced in English and 12 Indian languages and they cover significant events in the country as well as abroad, and they are shown in

[Shri Sham Nath]

about 5,100 cinemas in the country which have an annual audience of more than 100 crores.

Before I end, Sir, I would road out an extract from the report of the Film Enquiry Committee, because it was a high-powered committee and it had made a thorough enquiry into various aspects of the film industry. It considered the question of nationalisation also. This is what the Committee had to say on the nationalisation of the film industry.

> "It would be as suicidal for thought and expression to follow uniform and regulated patterns in this field as in the realm of books. The regimentation of ideas and art should make beauty subsevient to the rule of thumb, culture submissive to the will of the authority and entertainment subordinate to the philosophy of the State. We have no doubt that this would result in the standardisation of art which would be fatal to its growth without making the industry any more efficient; the combination of the two would introduce an unhealthy check on individual initiative and enterprise which are indispensable for idealistic conception and artistic expression."

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, in view of my submissions in respect of the difficulties in the way of nationalisation of the film industry, and since we have taken very significant, positive measures to improve the standard of Indian films and to eliminate their objectionable features, and considering what a high-powered Committee expressed as its considered opinion on this issue, I strongly oppose the Resolution.

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy (Kurnool): I want to put one question. The hon. Minister said, though not very convincingly, that after all the film industry is a business and unless they are allowed to make money, they will not prosper. I would like to ask, if there are such good pictures like *Kabulliwalla* and *Punarjanmam* which are high-calibre films preaching correct values and morals and even if they stand to lose in the box-office, whether the Government would come to their aid and encourage them, and ban such pictures as are box-office hits but have a disastrous effect on the moral, educational and national interests?

Shri Sham Nath: It would be very difficult for the Government to assure such producers of any subsidy in case they lose on the pictures produced by them, but the Government is always willing and anxious to give such assistance as may be possible for it to render to such producers.

Shri Bade *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: He has spoken already.

Shri Bade: I only want to know whether there is any restriction on the import of foreign films.

Shri Sham Nath: As regards foreign films, there is an agreement with the importers that they could import foreign films on the basis of their past performance during a particular period, and whatever earning there is in respect of these films, it is not allowed to be taken out of the country.

Shri Tyagi: Is there any censorship on them?

Shri Sham Nath: Yes, Sir. There is censorship of the films. No film in India can be exhibited unless it is censored by the Board of Film Censors and certified by them to be fit for public exhibition.

Shri R. G. Dubey: I had made it quite clear even in the beginning that

I do not have any dogmatic or rigid approach to this problem, but I am afraid the Deputy Minister's reply was not quite satisfactory. There are any number of examples. For example, I saw that the Western India Theatres, Ltd., Bombay, had 36 theatres all over the country, but only 13 are left now. I am told that the Company Law Board is making an enquiry into this matter. What I feel is that the Government are not realising the gravity and the magnitude of the problem. I am not saying that the Government should immediately take steps for nationalisation. I ask where is the freedom for the real artiste and the producers. The producers and artistes are squeezed in between the topnotch artistes and the financiers. So, you must create conditions for them so that they could subsist. For that, some rethinking is necessary. That is all.

Mr. Speaker: Should I put the Resolution to the vote of the House?

Shri R. G. Dubey: I would like to withdraw it.

The Resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.

16.07 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: MINORITIES IN EAST PAKISTAN

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up the next Resolution. Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri. The time allotted is 2½ hours. What should be the time for the Mover? 25 minutes?

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri (Berhampur): 25 minutes.

Mr. Speaker: All right; 25 minutes for the Mover and 10 minutes each for the rest.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: Sir, I move:

"This House is of opinion that in view of the continuing insecurity of the life, property and honour of the minority communities living in the Eastern Wing of Pakistan and general denial of all democratic rights of the people in that part of Pakistan, the Government of India should, in addition to removing all restrictions on the migration of people belonging to the minority communities from East Pakistan to the Indian Union, also take steps to raise the issue of the democratic and human rights of the minorities in the forum of the United Nations under appropriate articles of the U.N. Charter."

I have been impelled to move this Resolution because I have found for the past few weeks from a perusal of the statements that have been made on the subject of continuing migration of minorities from East Pakistan and the problem that this country is faced with, that while there is no lack of sympathy and expressions of righteous indignation against Pakistan, for the atrocities committed against the minorities, there is very little appreciation of the vast and staggering magnitude of the problem that confronts this country and also equally little appreciation of the political and international implications of the oppression that is being perpetrated against the poor and helpless minorities.

It is very plain that the regime of President Ayub which finds itself tottering at least so far as East Pakistan is concerned, is bent upon drowning that parts of Pakistan in a flood of communal passion and violence. It is also equally plain—I should say it is as plain as daylight—that the Government of Pakistan is today bent upon using the minorities as hostages to ransom in order to blackmail India and to blackmail the United Nations Security Council in order to gain its ends in regard to Kashmir. That being the position, I would urge upon Government that they should seriously reconsider their policy with regard to Pakistan, as one Central Minister was recently im-

[Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri]

pelled to say. But unfortunately, as he confessed here, he was not one of the policy-makers. I refer to the statement made by the hon. Shri Mehr Chand Khanna, Minister of Rehabilitation who had been to Assam and West Bengal to see the flight of minorities for himself. Almost every day, we see an unending stream of minorities crossing the border and coming to India. We have to ask ourselves: what is the reason that the minorities do not want to stay in Pakistan any longer? I would here refer to the unimpeachable testimony of a man whom many of the older generations of political workers in Bengal would know, whose name was known all over India as a great revolutionary, Mr. Tailokyanath Chakravarty, who never left Pakistan even after partition, who is endearingly called as 'Maharaj' because from his early boyhood, he was a sanyasin and karmayogin who dedicated his life for the cause of freedom of what he calls Pakistan and India. As I said just now, he never left Pakistan. He was an elected member of the East Pakistan legislature but like all the other political leaders he was hunted out of political life through the operation of the E B D O. Even then he did not leave at this age, when he is past 75, he retired to his village home and engaged himself in social work and humanitarian work. He is equally held in veneration alike by Hindus and Muslims there, irrespective of parties and political opinions. When the Dacca carnage started, he was in a Hindu quarter in Dacca, on the 15th of January. Immediately he started rescuing the frightened Hindu population of that quarter and fortunately found shelter in the Jagannath College where Principal Sayedur Rahman was very helpful; with the help of Principal Rahman he could save at least 7000 Hindus. I do not know about his whereabouts now but he could smuggle out a letter which was published in the *Ananda Bazar Patrika* some days back and the English translation of it has appeared in the *Hindusthan Standard* on the 19th I would give you some excerpts from that. He has written in that letter:

> "I am now in a refugee camp. I spent a total of thirty years in jail for the freedom of India-Pakistan; lived five years underground with the warrant of arrest of British police hanging over my head. That is why I have verily earned the right to live in a refugee camp today after 17 years of Independence. I needed this experience."

I do not have the time to quote extensively from this letter but I would appeal to the hon. Ministers and all hon. Members who have any sympathy for men like him and for the plight of minorities in East Pakistan to go through this letter. He describes his life in that letter, his life in the refugee camp.

> "Mr. Ataur Rahman Khan, ex-Minister, Sheikh Mujibar, Mamud Ali, Zalur Hussain Manik Mian of Ittefaq and other friends came to see me in the camp. Sheikh Mujibar brought 25 pieces of loaf to the Principal. What an irony of Fate. We are citizens of this State, but cannot move about freely, are confined in a cage and friends of the other community come to see us in this cage. Members of the other community can walk in the streets freely, have opened stalls on the camp compound and are hawking goods there. I don't have that freedom, why not? What crime have I committed?"

This is the plaintive cry which is coming on behalf of all minorities there. He goes on to explain the situation:

> "What has happened this time is not rioting, which can occur

only between two contending parties....

I hope Shri Shastri would take note of this....

"but one-sided attack, looting and killing. One side attacks and the other flees in fear of life. Those who have been victims of looting or have been killed, ask 'what crime have we committed, since we do not dabble in politics, do not meddle with the activities of the people of the other community, do not quarrel with our neighbours, are citizens of this country, share its prosperity, sorrow or happiness, pay taxes to Government regularly, are loyal subjects; then why should we be killed, why our houses should be looted and burnt, our children killed before our very eyes, our womenfolk dishonoured?'

Is there to be no redress, no remedy for this? No justice? Why shall I be held responsible for anything in any other country? What contact have I with other countries? Shall innocent passengers in buses and trams be detrained, forced to come down and massacred?"

It may be said that this was perhaps a passing phenomenon and in Dacca, now the carnage has stopped and perhaps peaceful conditions have returned. That is why I have to refer to the testimony of another unimpeachable witness, this time not a Hindu, but a Christian. The other day in the capital city of Delhi itself, Rev. N. A. Kirkwood, Liaison Officer of the Church of World Service, made this statement:

"A book could be written on the atrocities, shooting, bayonetting, baton attacks and raping inflicted by the East Pakistan Rifles and Ansar personnel of the East Pakistan border forces upon the fleeing refugees. Stories of looting and of the abduction of tribal maidens by Muslim men of the area are common. More could be written concerning the reasons for the fear and insecurity which caused this mass exodus of these minority groups into Garo Hills from this border strip of East Pakistan."

This is supported by the enquiry that was conducted by 12 Members of the Assam Legislative Assembly, who had been to the Garo Hills and to whom the refugees made statements. Culling these statements, one Member of the Legislative Assembly of Assam has summarised it. What were the continuing tyrannies which is compelling minorities to cross over not only from Mymensingh District but from other districts of Pakistan—not only Hindus, but Christians, Buddhists, tribals, Santhals, Hajongs, Garos and everybody? Here is a description of the tyrannies that are still continuing:

"The tyranny was manifold. For instance, no member of the minority community was allowed to pass an East Pakistan Rifle Camp with an umbrella over his head. The minorities were compelled to salute the East Pakistan Rifle man whenever they met, they are to offer free labour in the East Pakistan Rifle camps such as sweeping, gardening, fetching water, etc. and even cleaning lavatories."

I do not have the time to go into all the details, but the economic inequities that were imposed on them needs to be noted. It is said:

"Levies of paddy were imposed on the minorities. The land of only the minorities was requisitioned without showing any reason. Cattle were taken away even from cowsheds; paddy was harvested from the fields of the minorities. The rates of tax on the minorities were much higher than those on the Muslims. Interest on loans was five annas per rupee

[Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri]

per month, and if repayment was not made within six months, the debtor's land would be sold by auction. Complaints lodged with the chairman or any member of the Union Council or Government officers were ignored. These only provoked the wrong-doers to do more mischief with impunity. The village chiefs would very often advise a complainant to embrace Islam if he felt insecure as a member of the minority community."

Sir, this is enough, I think, as an explanation of the conditions that obtain in East Pakistan and force the minorities out from there.

And, what is the most deplorable and revolting feature of the whole thing is that women, particularly young girls, are being subjected to molestation and rape in areas contiguous to Indo-Pakistan border while crossing the border. I have drawn the attention of the Prime Minister, in the course of a letter, to two incidents which should go on record. Some incidents were reported on 11th March and details were published in an important Congress paper of Calcutta on 12th March, 1964 which show that the members of minority community are being subjected to horrible ill-treatment at the border station of Darsana. I had written to the Prime Minister on the basis of newspaper reports:

"Shri Narayan Chander Shah of Noakhali was coming over to India with his wife Shrimati Parul Bala. They were forced to get down at the railway station Darsana. A number of men belonging to the Pakistan Police forced Shri Shah and his wife to go near the border. Thereafter seven men of the Pakistan Police force committed rape on Shrimati Shah."

16.23 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

I do not want to read it any further. There was another incident which was also widely reported in all sections of the Calcutta Press, that on 13th March the East Pakistan Rifles fired upon men and women near the Benapole border and eight women were killed.

Somebody might ask, is there no Constitution in Pakistan?—No constitutional or legal protection?

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): Basic democracy.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: What is the position of the minorities in that basic democracy. I have in my hands here the *Constitution* of the *Republic of Pakistan*. In the Preamble, in 4th paragraph, in section (d) which is the jimmy clause, it has been stated that the minorities in Pakistan should be adequately safeguarded. I would only ask any interested Member to go through part II of the Constitution of Pakistan. There is one section which lays down the principles of law-making and policy which roughly corresponds to the Chapter on Fundamental Rights of our Constitution. All the fundamental rights which we have in our Constitution find a mention in their "principles of law making and policy". In that chapter they have got equality of citizens, freedom of movement, right to acquire property, freedom to follow avocations, freedom of religion, protection of languages, scripts and cultures and other things. Then, in Chapter 2 entitled "principles of policy" it has been stated in article 3, which refers to the fair treatment of minorities, that the legitimate rights and interests of the minorities should be safeguarded and the members of the minority community should be given due opportunities to enter the services of Pakistan. All these noble things and high sentiments are expressed there.

But then comes the hoax or huge joke about this chapter. In articles 6 and 8 it has been stated that the validity of a law guaranteeing these rights shall not be called into question on the ground that the law disregards or violates any provisions of the Constitution or is not in accordance with the principles of law-making. In other words, that means these safeguards or rights have no validity at all and that is how all this oppression and iniquities could be heaped upon the minorities or perpetrated with impunity.

The time has come when our friends in the West, who are very much enamoured of basic democracy of President Ayub should be told what is the actual meaning and significance of the protection of minorities in the Constitution of Pakistan. That is why I propose that this question must be raised at the proper international forum, and I think that forum can only be the United Nations. I know that in the background of the Kashmir debate in the Security Council and the attitude of the Western Powers who have a built-in majority in the Security Council, we do not feel very much enthused to refer any question to the United Nations. But, at the same time, we cannot lose sight of the fact that the United Nations also remains a great international forum. There is the General Assembly, there is the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, where these things can be raised. The charter of the United Nations refers to "human rights" no less than 7 times—in the preamble, in articles 1, 13, 55, 62, 68 and 76. In addition, articles 56 and 87 affect human rights, although they do not expressly mention it. As all these articles are there, as a member of the United Nations we have every right to raise the question of the minorities in the United Nations.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): Are you sure they will take a judicious view? Are they not biassed by their own personal likes or dislikes of other countries?

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: They certainly are. But, at the same time, we need not assume that the United Nations are full of our enemies only. Our friends are also there and the whole world is represented there. We can utilise that forum to place our case before them. How is it that Pakistan can every time raise their case before the United Nations and haul us there on the dock? Even the other day, day before yesterday, in the Pakistan National Assembly in Rawalpindi, a Government spokesman said that they would take up the question of the eviction of Pakistani infiltrants from Assam; in the United Nations, if necessary. Perhaps, they are encouraged by their western friends, they are encouraged by their patrons, but if they can go to the UN, why can we not do the same? Are we so friendless? Are we so helpless?

Shri Tyagi: Yes.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: If it is so, then blame your Government. Do not put your hand on your head helplessly; blame your Government squarely and tell them that they have made a mess of everything in external affairs. In order to comfort Shri Tyagi I would like to say that we need not be ashamed of our record or feel hesitant about these things. The Human Rights Commission of the United Nations appointed a Sub-Commission on the Prevention of Discrimination and the Protection of Minorities in 1959. One of the former Members of this House, Dr. Arcot Krishnaswami, had the privilege of presiding over that Sub-Commission. In that Sub-Commission, the United Kingdom representative, Mr. Richard Hiscocks, is reported to have said:—

> "The U.K. representative" not Dr. Krishnaswami "wondered whether leaders in other countries for instance, Pakistan, had the courage to emulate the example of the Indian leaders (in battling against discrimination of religious minorities). He asked the Rappor-

[Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri]

teur Dr. Arcot Krishnaswami of India if progressive opinions on the question of treatment of minorities manifested themselves in Pakistan and whether they would have a chance of gaining strength. Dr. Krishnaswami said there were wise and good men in Pakistan who wanted to promote an atmosphere of tolerance and understanding of minorities..... But he felt extremely doubtful if, in Pakistan where even the majority had no voice—leave alone rights—the minorities could have their rights respected."

Unfortunately, this matter was not pursued by our Government in the United Nations any farther. But I feel the time has come when we can and must place our case before this world forum.

I know, there are hon. Members both on the Government Benches and on this side of the House who are cynical of any good result coming out of the United Nations. The Kashmir question has been hanging fire for 17 years and our complaint of aggression by Pakistan has not been heeded to. But that is not the reason why we should not utilise the forum of the United Nations properly to state our case before the whole world and try to win over world public opinion to our side. If the Government feels that the United Nations cannot help us, if the House feels that the United Nations cannot help us, then there are other world forums. There are our friends in the Afro-Asian countries and in the non-aligned nations and we can place our case before them and ask them to put whatever moral pressure or other sorts of pressures they are capable of for stopping Pakistan from harassing the minorities and using them as permanent hostages.

The other day when this question of communal disturbances directed against the minorities of East Pakistan was being discussed in this House I ended by saying that I am not an emotional man but I would appeal to the Government to look facts in the face and to take some effective measures to rescue the minorities in East Pakistan from the plight that they are in. Unfortunately, in spite of profuse sympathy and the declaration from housetops that the question of minorities of East Pakistan who are coming over is a national problem, up till now we have taken no effective steps to rescue them, even with regard to the ordinary facilities, facilities of migration.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: His time is up.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: I will be ending in two or three minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has spoken for full 30 minutes.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: I will finish in two or three minutes.

.....even with regard to the provision of legal facilities which were to be provided under the Nehru-Liaquat Agreement for migration. The state of affairs in the office of the Deputy High Commission with regard to the issuance of migration certificates is nothing but a scandal. No person can be granted migration certificate unless he gets a clearance certificate from the income-tax authorities and a citizenship certificate from at least the President of the Union Board which is the highest officer in the primary units of Ayub's basic democracy. You can easily realise how this clearance certificate with regard to income-tax can be obtained by a migrant fleeing for his life and that is why we see the phenomenon why people who are nearer the border are daily crossing over without any migration certificate or travel documents not only into my constituency but into every border district. Whether our Government makes any arrangement for reception or not in all places they are trying every day to cross over and I

have received an authentic news that *jathas* consisting of inhabitants of three or four or five villages are moving out in the assurance that the security of numbers can give them in order to flee Pakistan. I do not know whether they will be able to come or allowed to cross over. In many places they have been stopped and indeseribable indignity and oppression have been heaped over them. But they are determined to come. It is no use the Prime Minister saying, as he has reported to have said the other day before the meeting of the Congress Parliamentary Party, that the minorities of East Pakistan will not be encouraged to come. I would remind the Government that if is not a question of your encouraging them to come. You have to accept the fact that they will come because they have no other go. They have either to face destruction and ruin or to come over here and live as human beings. You have to face these facts. If you do not face facts, then perhaps the whole country will soon be in flames. Already you read the trend of events in the newspapers. You must have read in today's newspapers what is happening in Raigarh. I do not want to refer to these happenings. What will be the repercussions of these events, the news of which are appearing daily in our papers? Whether we like it or not, our Government administration, even our leaderships, would not be able to control the baser passions of the people and the tragedy on a colossal scale will ensue. So, I appeal to them to take whatever measures they are capable of in order to save the harried and afflicted minorities from East Pakistan and to rescue them. It is the duty that you owe to God and to humanity and to your nation.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Resolution moved:

> "This House is of opinion that in view of the continuing insecurity of the life, property and honour of the minority communities living in the Eastern wing of Pakistan and general denial of all democratic rights of the people in that part of Pakistan, the Government of India should, in addition to removing all restrictions on the migration of people belonging to the minority communities from East Pakistan to the Indian Union, also take steps to raise the issue of the democratic and human rights of the minorities in the forum of the United Nations under appropriate articles of the U.N. Charter."

There are some amendments. Shri P. R. Patel. Is he moving his amendment?

Shri P. R. Patel (Patan): I am glad that my amendment is admitted. But as my friend Shri Raghunath Singh is moving his amendment, I am not moving mine.

Shri Raghunath Singh: I beg to move:

> That in the resolution,—
>
> *for* the words "in addition to removing all restrictions on the migration of people belonging to the minority communities from East Pakistan to the Indian Union, also take steps to raise the issue of the democratic and human rights of the minorities in the forum of the United Nations under appropriate articles of the U.N. Charter"
>
> *Substitute*—
>
> "in addition to relaxing restrictions in migration of people belonging to the minority communities from East Pakistan to Indian Union also consider steps to be taken to raise the question for enlisting the world opinion.".

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): I beg to move:

That in the resolution,—

add at the end—

"and sponsor a resolution regarding the minority problem in East Pakistan in the U.N. Security Council.".

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta-Central): I beg to move:

That in the resolution,—

add at the end—

"and particularly among Afro-Asian countries which should be clearly appraised of the role of colonialism in this regard.".

Shri H. P. Chatterjee (Nabadwip): I beg to move:

That in the resolution,—

add at the end—

"and before other international forums especially those of the Afro-Asian group of countries.".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Resolution and all these amendments are before the House. Half an hour has been taken by the mover of the Resolution. So, only 2 hours remain. There are about 14 or 15 Members intending to speak. So, each Member should take 7 to 8 minutes.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I support the Resolution moved by my friend Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri. I have myself a small amendment in regard to Afro-Asian countries which, I hope, will be accepted but I do wish that Government gives serious attention to the substance of this motion and come forward with some answer which would satisfy the country and would save the situation which is daily threatening to become worse and worse. I shall try to speak with the utmost restraint, and I shall begin by saying that we in India try to operate on two bedrock principles and they are as follows. The first is that we are a secular democratic State where various religious groups can coexist with equal rights and with complete self-respect and honour. Being so, we have the courage and the strength to be sharply critical, whenever necessary, of our own shortcomings. But, by contrast, Pakistan is a military dictatorship with hardly a facade of political decency and things have happened there, which I do not wish to repeat, which underline the difference between our two countries.

The second of our principles is that—and Government cannot afford to forget it—we offer a home to our brethren from Pakistan if and when they find it impossible to live any longer under the tyrannical and barbarous policies of that Government. We wish to God that they can stay on in Pakistan, but if they cannot, we have got to share with them whatever we have got. These are the two principles upon which we have got to establish whatever policies we try to implement.

In pursuance of those policies, it is absolutely essential that, as the resolution says, Government should remove all restrictions on the migration of people belonging to the minority communities who want to come to our country. There should be no question about it. We have had this solemn assurance from Government that even without papers they can come along. How is it then that our own Indian Deputy High Commissioner is behaving in a way which has put hurdles on the way of our people coming away?

Shri Ranga: (Chittoor): How? Not now.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: It is necessary, therefore, for Government to say that

Government would not merely make a few minor changes in the migration regulations but the migration certificate matter should be treated in such a fashion that whoever wants to come away must be enabled to come away and we shall make provision for them, whatever the cost.

Shri Tyagi: What is the total number of minorities in Pakistan?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): It is about 98 lakhs.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: It is just over 9 millions.

Shri Ranga: What can we do even if it is 12 millions or 15 millions?

The Minister Without Portfolio (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): I may inform my hon. frienl Shri H. N. Mukerjee that there are no restrictions imposed from our side from the side of the Deputy High Commissioner, which delay the minority community people from East Pakistan to come over to our side. There are delays mainly because Pakistan comes in their way. It is neither our Deputy High Commissioner nor our policy which has come in the way.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I am glad to hear that.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: May I draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the statement made by the Government spokesman in the Pakistan National Assembly that from January onwards up to 29th February, 1964, only 300 people with valid migration certificates have crossed the borders? Would he check up that fact with our own officers who are on the border?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: It is quite wrong. I saw the figures only today. Migration certificates or permits or papers have been issued to over 64,000 persons.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I am glad to hear that Government are doing whatever they can to facilitate the issue of migration certificates, but, as a matter of fact, there have been reports in the papers—I do not know how far they are accurate—that people have to wait for days and days, because only for three days in the week are migration certificate applications received and then only for three days in the week applications are granted. Then, again, no grant is made anywhere except in Dacca, with the result that people have to go from all parts of Pakistan to Dacca in order to get those migration certificates. So, in fact, there are a lot of difficulties. I know that it is rather a problem to deal with the Pakistan Government when the Pakistan Government is behaving so very shabbily and is pursuing a policy not only of pinpricks but of plain savagery when they fire on people who try to come away. That sort of thing is happening. I know it is difficult to control the Pakistan Government. But as far as is possible for us to do, we shall try to make it certain that those who want to come away are enabled to come away. That is why the Resolution has been brought up.

What are the ways and means? The Resolution asks us to take up the matter before the United Nations forum and elsewhere, for instance among the Afro-Asian countries in particular. What happens is that Pakistan perpetrates the wrongest things and gets away with it. Pakistan shouts for *jehad*. Pakistan keeps up the situation in the Kashmir border for more than 16 years now, and Pakistan treats the minorities in East Bengal as hostages and holds them to ransom all the time. But it talks in virtuous terms, appears before the world as if it is the injured party.

Now it is a most terrible thing that this sort of thing has gone on so long and so far. How is it that we are so

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

terribly friendless, as Shri Tridib Chaudhuri pointed out, that in the whole wide world people are there to listen to the talk of Pakistan and not to our case? Why should this happen? East Bengal has been held in the grip of police terror and, if not periodically deluded with the wicked cry of 'Islam in danger', the East Bengal people would perhaps by this time have thrown off the Ayubshahi business altogether. But they are not being able to do so because not only are we immobilised, but the whole wide world knows nothing at all about it.

Why is it that our instruments of propaganda are so utterly ineffective? I know, as Shri Chaudhuri pointed, that our experience with the United Nations is so very sad. But yet we have got to tell the world about it. The Security Council has 11 members, but only two friends on whom we can count, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia. But among the other 9 there are certain countries who, if they are told the truth, would understand the position.

We know that Islam has not brought about the unification of all the Arab countries. The profession of Islam and speaking of the same language, Arabic, has not brought about the unification of all the Arab-speaking countries. So they are not such fools to believe that Islam is in danger in India, a country where the Vice-President himself is a member of the Mussalman community.

What have we noticed ever since the formation of Pakistan? Maulana Azad in his book *India Wins Freedom* wrote:

> "The partition of India gave Britain a foothold in India, and a State dominated by the Muslim leauge would offer a permanent sphere of infiuence—a British base".

The British have their base. The Americans are their friends and patrons, and they are not reconciled yet to the fact of Indian freedom. That we are trying to pursue an indepent policy in foreign relations and that we are trying to build an independent economy are facts which they cannot stomach and, therefore, they are behaving in this fashion.

I cannot understand this when, for instance, men like Bertrand Russell and Dr. Albert Schwitzer write to Mr. Khrushchev in the Soviet Union complaning about the treatment given allegedly to the Jews in that Soviet country. Don't they know nothing at all about these things. We invite people like Prof. Toynbee who come to this country to speak over the air. Possibly they get their air fare paid, and all that kind of thing takes place. We treat them as if they are wonderful people, and they go back and write to say that they disapprove of India's policy in regard to Pakistan.

Ever since the days of partition, when the lure of Mountbatten and Co. made us commit the original sin of accepting partition, we are suffering this kind of indignity from time to time. Over and over again in the Security Council whenever we find that the West is angry with us, Pakistan utilises the opportunity. In 1957, after Hungary and Suez, Pakistan got an opporounity, went to the Security Council and shouted against us. In early 1962, Pakistan took advantage of the fact that over Goa the western countries were very angry with us and brought up this question of Kashmir. Now they have again brought up this question of Kashmir. They are behaving in this fashion.

Why can't we put our case before the world? Why can't we say that we are trying genuinely, sometimes we fail—the news which has appeared today makes us very sad—sometimes we fail, but we are trying very genuinely to have in this country a real secular democracy, irrespective of religious differentiation while across

the border there is medieval mummery masquerading as political sovereignty, and that country is behaving in this fashion. I do believe that if we take our case not only before the United Nations, but also before the Afro-Asian countries in particular, and if we explain that the colonial policy and its hangover, as far as the Western Powers are concerned, is realy behind the patronage and support which Pakistan gets, then we shall, from a political angle, apart from the humanitarian angle, also succeed in persuading our Afro-Asian friends that this kind of nonsense should not be permitted to continue to sully the atmosphere of world politics.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा संशोधन साधारण है और उस संशोधन का तात्पर्य यह है कि संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में जाने से हमारा कोई लाभ नहीं होगा । काश्मीर का मामला आज संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में १७ साल से झूल रहा है । इस मामले को वहां ले जाने से कोई विशेष सफलता हम को प्राप्त नहीं होगी । इसलिए हमको सारे संसार की मानवता से अपील करनी है कि वे लोग इसमें सहायता दें ।

इस वक्त मुख्य प्रश्न हमारे सामने उन लोगों के पुनर्वास की व्यवस्था करने का है जो कि बाहर से यहां आ रहे हैं । यह सबसे बड़ी समस्या है ।

आप देखेंगे कि ईस्ट पाकिस्तान से चार ग्रुप्स में लोग यहां आए । पहला ग्रुप सन १९४६ से १९४९ तक आया जिसमें १६ लाख आदमी वैस्ट बंगाल में गए और चार लाख असम में गए । दूसरा इनफ्लक्स आरम्भ हुआ १९४९ से और चला १९५६ तक । इसमें २० लाख आदमी आए । तीसरा ग्रुप आया सन १९५६ से १९६३ तक । इसमें १ लाख ५ लाख आदमी आए । इस प्रकार कुल ४१ लाख ५७ हजार आदमी ईस्ट पाकिस्तान से आए । इसी बीच में अयूब साहब ने बहुत जोरों से कहा कि वैस्ट बंगाल और हिन्दुस्तान में इस्लाम धर्म मानने वालों पर अत्याचार हो रहा है । मैं उनको बताना चाहता हूं कि विभाजन के समय से अब तक सिर्फ तीन लाख मुसलमान हिन्दुस्तान से ईस्ट पाकिस्तान में गए और ९ लाख मुसलमान पश्चिमी बंगाल में आए, साढ़े चार लाख मुसलमान असम में आए और डेढ़ लाख मुसलमान लोग मणिपुर और त्रिपुरा वगैरह में आए । इस तरह से १५ लाख मुसलमान ईस्ट पाकिस्तान से हिन्दुस्तान में आए । अगर इनको यहां अपनी जान का भय होता तो वे क्यों अपना मुल्क छोड़ कर यहां आते । यह इस बात का पक्का सबूत है कि अयूब साहब और पाकिस्तान के नेता जो बड़े जोरों से शोर करते हैं उसमें कोई तथ्य नहीं है ।

दूसरी तरफ आप देखें कि इस वक्त भी पाकिस्तानी नेशनल्स, वैस्ट पाकिस्तान के और ईस्ट पाकिस्तान के, जिनकी संख्या ६९,४९१ है, अर्थात करीब ७० हजार, वह हिन्दुस्तान में ओवर स्ट किए हुए हैं । अगर आप इस सब को जोड़ें तो करीब १६ लाख पाकिस्तानी मुसलमान आज हिन्दुस्तान में मौजूद हैं । अगर इन को अपनी जान का भय होता तो ये हिन्दुस्तान में न रहते ।

मैं आपको याद दिलाना चाहता हूं कि विभाजन के समय ईस्ट पाकिस्तान में हिन्दुओं की आबादी १ करोड़ ४० लाख थी, अर्थात ४३ परसेंट हिन्दुओं की आबादी ईस्ट पाकिस्तान में थी । केवल चटगांव के इलाके में ९० परसेंट आबादी हिन्दुओं की थी । लेकिन आज इन में से केवल ९३ लाख नान मुस्लिम रह गए हैं । श्रीलाल बहादुर शास्त्री जी आपके विषय में ब्योरे से बताएंगे । अब और आदमियों के लिए वैस्ट बंगाल में स्थान नहीं है । वहां भूमि का पर कैपिटा ४५ एकड़ है ।

वैस्ट पाकिस्तान से जो लोग यहां आए और जो ईस्ट पाकिस्तान से आए उनमें

[श्री रघुनाथ सिंह]

एक बड़ा अन्तर है । ईस्ट पंजाब की मुसलमानों की सारी आबादी और उत्तर प्रदेश के काफी मुसलमान पाकिस्तान चले गए थे । इसलिए जो हिन्दू वैस्ट पाकिस्तान से आए उनको यहां से गए हुए मुसलमानों के घर और जमीनें मिल सकीं और हमने उनको उन पर आबाद किया । लेकिन जो हिन्दू और नान मुस्लिम ईस्ट पाकिस्तान से आए और आ रहे हैं उनके लिए हमारे पास वैसी जमीन और मकान नहीं हैं । एक तो यह हिन्दू आ ही रहे हैं और दूसरी ओर १५ लाख मुसलमान पाकिस्तान से यहां आकर बस गए हैं । जो ९३ लाख हिन्दू इस समय पाकिस्तान में हैं वे भी यहां आ जाएंगे । ईस्ट पाकिस्तान से आने वाले हिन्दुओं के लिए हमको मुसलमानों के घर और जमीनें नहीं मिलीं । आज इन पाकिस्तान के १६ लाख मुसलमानों को पाल रहे हैं । १५ लाख लोग तो इन में से इनफिलट्रेटर हैं और करीब एक लाख ओवर स्टे किए हुए है । इन लोगों को यहां रहने का कोई अधिकार नहीं है । ये हिन्दुस्तान पर बोझ हैं । इतने आदमियों के लिए खाना कहां से आता है ? यह हिन्दुस्तान के लोग देते हैं । मेरा सुझाव है कि इन १६ लाख मुसलमानों को, जिनको यहां रहने का कोई अधिकार नहीं है, यहां से बाहर किया जाए और जो लोग ईस्ट पाकिस्तान से आ रहे है उनको यहां बसाया जाए ।

यह समस्या केवल धार्मिक नहीं है । यह पोलीटिकल समस्या भी है । पोलीटिकल इस ढंग से है कि वैस्ट पाकिस्तान में और ईस्ट पाकिस्तान में आबादी में बहुत थोड़ा अन्तर है । वैस्ट पाकिस्तान सोचता है कि अगर एडल्ट फ्रेंचाइज के आधार पर पाकिस्तान में डिमाक्रेसी कायम की गयी तो ईस्ट पाकिस्तान सारे पाकिस्तान पर रूल करेगा । लिहाजा ईस्ट पाकिस्तान की आबादी को कम किया जाए । अब जो मुसलमान वहां हैं उनको तो हटाया नहीं जा सकता, इसलिए वह माइनारिटी को हटा रहे हैं । अगर ईस्ट पाकिस्तान से ५० लाख नान मुस्लिम हटा दिए गए तो वैस्ट पाकिस्तान की आबादी ईस्ट पाकिस्तान से ज्यादा हो जाएगी और फिर अगर एडल्ट फ्रेंचाइज के आधार पर पाकिस्तान में डिमाक्रेसी कायम की गयी तो वैस्ट पाकिस्तान को लाभ होगा । वह पूर्वी पाकिस्तान पर शासन करेगा । मेरा सुझाव है कि इस समस्या को संसार के जूरिस्टस की कानफ्रेंस के सामने रखना चाहिए ताकि वे जोर दें कि पाकिस्तान में एडल्ट फ्रेंचाइज के आधार पर डिमाक्रेसी कायम हो । जब ऐसा होगा तो ९३ लाख हिन्दू भी अपने प्रतिनिधि असेम्बली में भेज सकेंगे और अपनी बात कह सकेंगे ।

ईस्ट पाकिस्तान की एक सीमावर्ती पट्टी है वह ८० मील लम्बी और आठ मील चौड़ी है । इसमें करीब ९० पर सेंट आबादी नान मुस्लिम्स की है । ईस्ट पाकिस्तान चाहता है इस पट्टी में केवल मुसलमान रहें ताकि इसमें किसी इनफिल्ट्रेशन की सम्भावना हिन्दुस्तान की ओर से न रहे । इसीलिए वह इस बैल्ट को खाली करा रहा है ।

एक बात मैं और कह देना चाहता हूं कि जो मुसलमान भाई ईस्ट पाकिस्तान के निवासी हैं हमें उन से कोई द्वेष नहीं है । न उन से हमारा विरोध है । हमारा विरोध तो वहां की हुकूमत से है जो कि चाहती है कि पाकिस्तान में डिमोक्रेसी न हो और माइनारिटीज वहां से चली जायें । हमें मालूम है कि ईस्ट पाकिस्तान में बहुत से मुसलमानों ने हिन्दुओं की रक्षा की है । हम उनके बड़े आभारी है । मैं इस सम्बंध में आपको हिटलर का उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं जिसने ६० लाख यहूदियों को मार डाला । लेकिन आज हिटलर कहां है और यहूदियों ने अपना देश बना लिया । हमने देखा कि दुनिया ने ९० लाख यहूदियों को स्थान दिया । हमारी उसी दुनिया से अपील है कि वह उसी मानवता का परिचय हिन्दुस्तान के सम्बन्ध में भी दे । हिन्दुस्तान ने सदा सब की सहायता की है । आज देखना है कि दुनिया के कौन कौन

देश हिन्दुस्तान की सहायता करने के लिए सामने आते हैं ।

17 hrs.

श्री गुलशन (भटिंडा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री त्रिदिब कुमार चौधरी का ईस्ट पाकिस्तान की माइनारिटीज के बारे में जो रेजोलूशन हाउस के सामने है मैं उस की ताईद करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं । यह रेजोलूशन दो हिस्सों में बांटा जा सकता है । एक तो यह कि जो कम गिनती वाले लोग पाकिस्तान में रहते हैं चूंकि वहां पाकिस्तान की सरकार एक जम्हूरी सरकार नहीं है, एक डिक्टेटरशिप वहां है और एक ही कम्युनिटी की सरकार वह सही मायने में बन रही है, ऐसी जगह से जो कम गिनती वाले हमारे हिन्दू भाई पाकिस्तान से आये है, आये क्या हैं आने पर मजबूर किये गये हैं, खदेड़ दिये गये हैं, उन मुसीबतजदा अपने भाइयों को हमें यहां भारत में बसाना है । अभी मुझ से पहले एक आनरेबुल मैम्बर साहब ने बोलते हुए इशारा किया कि हमारे पास न तो इतनी भूमि है और न ही इतने रहने के लिए मकान हैं । उन्होंने कहा कि उन भाइयों को मैं बसाऊं कहां जबकि हमारे पास जगह ही नहीं है । एक तो बात यह है ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि यह दुर्व्यवहार का मसला, ईस्ट पाकिस्तान में माइनारिटीज के साथ जो अत्याचार हो रहा है और उनको पाकिस्तान से बाहर खदेड़ा जा रहा है, यह मामला भारत सरकार यू० एन० ओ० में ले जाय सारी दुनिया को यह बतलाया जाय कि पाकिस्तान में कम गिनती वाले लोगों के ऊपर कैसे जुल्म ढाये जा रहे हैं । अब यह जो दूसरा पार्ट है यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है कि इस मामले को सिक्युरिटी कौंसिल में ले जाया जाय । आखिर को सुरक्षा परिषद ही वही है जहां कि कश्मीर का मसला इतने वर्षों से लटका हुआ है । आज भी वह कश्मीर के मसले को बगैर उसे हल किये लटकाये हुए हैं । लेकिन जहां तक उन मुसीबतजदा भाइयों को जोकि अपना धन, इज्जत और अपने बाल बच्चों की जानें लुटवा कर इधर आ रहे हैं, बेघर हो कर और बेआसरा होकर आ रहे हैं उनको भारत सरकार को पूरी सहूलियत बसाने में देनी चाहिए । मैं चाहता हूं कि उन के लिए जो कुछ भी यहां पर पाबन्दी हो उसे वह फौरन उठा ले । उन कम गिनती वाले भाइयों के लिए हिन्दुस्तान अपने दरवाजे खोल दे और उनका स्वागत किया जाय । जहां भी भारत के किसी टुकड़े में उन के बसाने के लिए जगह मिलती है वहां उन को बसाया जाय । लेकिन दूसरी बात कि इस मामले को वहां यू० एन० ओ० में ले जाया जाय, मैं उसके साथ सहमत नहीं हूं । मैं उन आनरेबुल मैम्बर की इस बात से भी सहमत नहीं हूं कि हम उनको यहां बसाने के लिए जमीन और मकान उनके वास्ते उपलब्ध करने के लिए, मुसलमानों से जमीन और मकान वगैरह खाली करवा कर उनको यहां से निकाल दें । मुझे मैम्बर साहब की यह बात बिलकुल पसन्द नहीं आई । यह तो मेरी समझ में उन्होंने पाकिस्तान वालों जैसी बात कही । यह पाकिस्तान वालों की पालिसी है, हमारी नहीं है . . .

एक माननीय सदस्य : वह पाकिस्तानी मुसलमानों के लिए कह रहे थे ।

श्री गुलशन : ऐसा करना तो पाकिस्तान वालों का काम है । हमारा देश डिक्टेटरशिप के आधार पर नहीं चल रहा है । हमारे यहां तो लोकतंत्र है, सैकुलरिज्म है और हम उस पवित्र संविधान के मुताबिक देश का काम चला रहे हैं जिसके अनुसार इस देश के सभी नागरिकों को चाहे वह किसी धर्म या जाति के हों, समान रूप से अधिकार प्राप्त हैं ।

दूसरी बात जो है कि हम इसको लेकर यू० एन० ओ० में जाएं तो उसकी बात तो मैंने पहले कह दी कि वहां तो हम पहले ही कश्मीर के मामले को लेकर लटक रहे हैं यू० एन० ओ० तो अपना वक्त ही पूरा करती

६ [श्री गुलशन]

है। वहां पावर पालिटिक्स काम कर रही है और दूसरे देश हिन्दुस्तान को एक तमाशा बना कर इस्तेमाल करना चाहते हैं। बाकी जहां तक दुनिया में इस की जानकारी कराने का सवाल है तो सारी दुनिया यह चीज देख रही है कि पाकिस्तान में किस तरह से डिक्टेटरशिप चल रही है, किस तरह की मुसीबत में घट गिनती वाले लोग उधर रह रहे हैं और किस तरह से उन पर जुल्म किये जा रहे हैं और उनका रुपया, पैसा लूट कर वहां से खदेड़ा जा रहा है। कोई भी मुल्क पाकिस्तान के इस रवैय्ये को अच्छा नहीं कह रहा है।

मैं एक बात यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर मंदिर में जाना हो तो जाने से पहले यह जरूरी है कि जो आप के अंदर कमी है, उस कमी को आप किसी को उपदेश देने से पहले दूर कर लें। हमारे देश में भी कम गिनती वाले लोग रहते हैं। मुझे इसमें संदेह नहीं कि उनको कोई ऐसा खतरा है कि वह यहां से निकाल दिये जायेंगे या मार दिये जायेंगे, उनको ऐसा कोई खतरा नहीं है क्योंकि वह जानते हैं कि इस देश की हुकूमत सही मायनों में एक सैकुलर हुकूमत है। लेकिन जो इस देश में छोटी गिनती के रहने वाले लोग हैं, जिनकी छोटी छोटी शिकायतें हैं, उनकी ओर सरकार हमदर्दी से विचार करे और उनको रफा करे। मैं सरकार के ध्यान में यह चीज लाऊं कि आज सबसे छोटी कम्युनिटी हिन्दुस्तान में सिक्खों की है। सिक्खों ने हमेशा देश के लिए अपना तन, मन और धन न्योछावर किया है और आज भी वह कर रहे हैं। भारत की स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति में भी उनका महान् योग रहा है। उनकी भी कुछ शिकायतें हैं और अगर उन्हें दूर कर दिया जाय तो मैं समझता हूं कि हम सारी दुनिया में यह कैसे कह सकेंगे कि हमारे देश में सचमुच ही सच्ची सैकुलरिज्म है। पिछले दो, तीन सालों से उनकी काफी शिकायतें चली आ रही हैं। सरकार को उनको रफा करना चाहिए। अगर बड़ा छोटे को मारे तो इसमें बड़े का बड़प्पन नहीं कहलायेगा। हमें उनको अपना छोटा भाई समझ कर उनकी तकलीफों और शिकायतों को दूर करना जरूरी है। हम ने देखा कि भाषावार प्रान्त के सिलसिले में सिक्खों ने जायज तौर पर मांग की कि उन्हें पंजाबी सूबा मिलना चाहिए। इसके लिए सरकार ने उन पर सख्ती की और हम ने देखा कि उनको गले लगाने के बजाय उनके ५७ हजार आदमियों को गिरफ्तार करके जेल में डाल दिया गया। उनके नेताओं को मरन वर्त का कष्ट उठाना पड़ा। उनकी भाषा के आधार पर अलग सूबे की डिमांड जायज थी और विधान के अन्दर थी। कांग्रेस ने इस सिद्धान्त को माना और अन्य जगहों पर इस बिना पर अलग अलग भाषा के आधार पर प्रान्तों को बनाया, वही भाषा के आधार पर सूबे बनाने का सिद्धान्त सिक्खों के केस में नहीं मंजूर किया। कांग्रेस अपने पुराने वायदों को भूल गयी। एक बार स्वर्गीय सरदार पटेल ने जबकि वह होम मिनिस्टर थे पटियाला में जाकर सिक्खों को होमलैंड देने के बारे में कहा था। मेरे कहने का भाव यह है कि हमारे जो भाई हैं उनकी जो छोटी छोटी शिकायतें हों उन्हें दूर करना चाहिये। कम गिनती वाले लोगों की हर तरह से रक्षा करना और उनकी शिकायतों को दूर करना हमारा फर्ज भी है। हम एक पवित्र संविधान के ऊपर चलने वाले हैं। इसलिए मैं कहूंगा कि सिक्खों का जो गिला है उसे दूर कर देना चाहिए और भाषा के आधार पर उनकी जो सूबे की डिमांड थी और उसके लिए जो उन्होंने इतनी कुर्बानी की, उसे वह मंजूर कर ले।

मैं चाहूंगा कि हमारे जो भाई ईस्ट पाकिस्तान से आ रहे हैं उनको गले लगाया जाय और जो यहां कम गिनती वाले लोग हैं उनकी शिकायतों को सरकार को दूर करना चाहिए।

Shri P. R. Chakraverti (Dhanbad): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, General Ayub, the exponent of the Islamic Constitution, announced only the other day that anybody who opposed the Government—the Government of the Musalmans— was a *kaffir*. This is the interpretation given by the advocate of the Islamic Constitution, and within the framework of this concept of his mind, the image of Islamic State, as is conceived by the dictator, the people of East Pakistan, I mean the Hindus and Muslims, are today crushed like anything and their persistent attempts to assert themselves are razed to the ground by this pronouncement.

Unfortunately, in the world forum there are people, the so-called advocates of democracy, who admire General Ayub's courage, his appreciation of democratic principles, and they are prompted to sponsor his case. Still, Sir, we must recount the agonies suffered by the minorities in East Pakistan. References were made by Shri Chaudhuri to another Chakravarty who spent only 35 years in prison. The later posed the question on behalf of the suffering humanity, why even after 17 years of freedom, any citizen in East Pakistan should be shabbily treated in this way, and why he should be denied the fundamental rights of a citizen? If Shri Chakraverti has posed this question today, it is for the world to understand the seriousness of the problem that a man aged 75 is facing today. He asks "am I competent to be the inmate of the refugee camp seeking shelter in Jaganath Intermediate college, because I suffered imprisonment for thirty years or more in British regime".

It is a fact that the Prime Minister announced the other day that we should not encourage the influx of refugees but that by no means deters the migration of people who are intent on coming, whether they have migration certificate or not. If they are coming in spite of the restrictions in such large numbers, then it is our duty to see how we could rehabilitate them. The question of economic and other factors come in later.

The oher day, I met the proprietor of the Dhakeswari Cotton Mills. In one section of the mill, there is a five acre tank, i.e., 15 bighas and the entire tank was littered with dead bodies of the employees of the mills. The proprietor was not allowed to go there. He has lost his entire mill, worth crores of rupees. If this has happened to a great industrialist, if this happened to the employees who were gainfully employed there—they had no grudge or grievance against any one nor had they any political inhibitions——then what about the plight of other people? Indeed, there has been genocide and carnage and the innocent people have been looted, murdered and butchered.

Subsequent to Nehru-liaquat Ali pact, from 1950 to 1956, our people, 17 lakhs of them, came over to India from East Pakistan and, all of a sudden a decision was taken, that the borders should be sealed and no one from East Pakistan, crossing over the frontiers, will be entitled to any benefit. The migration certaificate restrictions were strictly enforced. In spite of that, people have come; they are coming and they will come; nobody can stop the flow from Pakistan.

I endorse the idea of Shri T. K. Chaudhuri and Professor Mukerjee that the world must be made conversant with these horrid tales of genocide and carnage perpetrated on our brothers and sisters by Pakistan. The outside world is still wanting to know how India is tackling the problem of safeguarding the interests of all people within the confines of India and, at the same time, giving shelter to others who come here and accept India as his or her motherland. It is not a question of Muslims or Hindus or Christians. In answer to my question, the Rehabilitation Minister said

[Shri P. R. Chakraverty]

"Yes, the Christians are coming; my officials have reported that they are coming in thousands and nobody is going back, as was announced boldly by President Ayub".

Sir, you can see that President Ayub has anticipated our demands when he said the other day, a few days earlier, that "we are going to ask in the world forum for lands from India because of the Muslims who are turned out of India".

Shri Tyagi: He is a clever and bold politician.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: But who are these Muslims? They are the infiltrants, the illegal migrants who have come to India in lakhs. If, as announced by him, President Ayub is intent on claiming a portion of India for the Muslims who have gone to Pakistan, what about the lakhs and millions of Hindus who have come over this side, leaving all their properties and belongings? We were not all landless people; we had our property. In the city of Dacca, where I come from, 95 per cent of the property was owned by the Hindus. There were 3½ lakhs of people and we have left behind all our properties. Still, he anticipates that one day India will come forth boldly to announce to the world "here is my legitimate demand".

In the Nehru-Liaquat Pact, no clause was inserted so far as compensation to East Bengal Hindus are concerned, because it was stated that, if anybody goes back by a particular date, he will be allowed to realise rent from the land owned by him. But since nobody has gone back, nobody could collect the rent. As such, it is absolutely essential, it is urgently necessary, that the sufferings of the East Bengal Hindus, who were being molested, butchered, suppressed, oppressed, killed and maimed, must be known to the world outside.

Our external publicity, our representatives, our spokesmen must be fully conversant with the agony and the distress of the suffering humanity and say before the world forum, "Whether you sponsor the case of Pakistan or not, there is not an iota of democracy, practised and conceived by the present regime in Pakistan; that, it is against such regime that the Muslims boys and girls, the citizens of East Pakistan, are agitating and are facing the bullets demanding their self-assertion". It is up to us to tell the world in its bareness. We should not feel shy on that score. We should tell them that we are doing our duty. It is up to you to see that world opinion is strongly formed at least to reply to the questioning of Troilokya Chakravartty, the greatest sufferer in East Pakistan, a man who has suffered 40 years of incarceration. He is 75 years old but he asks, "Am I competent to be in the refugee camp because of my 40 years of prison life and selfless service"? This is the question that he has posed and, as such, it is up to the world to respond to this question.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the most important point for us to consider is whether we should make up our mind to go before the United Nations to raise the point that is involved in this matter. We have seen that unfortunately our publicity has been so weak that although we were the complainants when we went to the United Nations, we became the accused persons and we are now in the position not of the plaintiff but of the defendant.

The propaganda of Pakistan has surpassed ours. They have surpassed in telling better lies than even what Dr. Goebbles of the Hitlerian days could do, with the net result that our country is made to look down by all the world and we are not able to face the world and say that here we are in the right and they are in the wrong. Therefore before we proceed to the United Nations we must marshal all our facts

and we must have a proper man to do the job. Then and then alone we must proceed to the United Nations.

I should say that there should be no hesitation on our part to say that mathematically, legally, morally, factually and logically we are in the right. But unfortunately these things are not placed before the United Nations. Our propaganda machinery and our publicity are very, very weak. It is a fact.

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : श्री त्रिवेदी देशी में बोलें ।

Shri U. M. Trivedi: In 1951, Pakistan had a population of 9,239,603....

श्री रामसेवक यादव : मातृभाषा में बोलें ।

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Excuse me, that is not my *matribhasa*. My *matribhasa* is Gujarati. Please do not disturb me. .....and in 1961 the population was 9,379,669. It is an irony of fate that the Hindu population has increased by only 1.5 per cent whereas the population of the Mohammedans has increased by 36 per cent. What is this? Has the fecundity of the Hindu population been lost? These are open facts which can be proved. It is essential to know, as my hon. friend, Shri Raghunath Singh, has pointed out that nearly 16 lakhs of these people have entered into India. I say that even that figure is a very conservative figure. My estimate is that more than 25 lakhs people have come to India. Yet, we are not able to marshal our facts properly and place them before the United Nations.

What is going on? Genocide has been practised. What is the definition of genocide? This formula of genocide was accepted in the Declaration of Human Rights on the 12th June, 1951. The definition that has been given for genocide is:

> "Committing acts with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national ethnical, racial or religous groups as such. The acts which constitute genocide are killing, causing serious bodily or mental harm deliberately influencing conditions of life calculated to bring about physical destruction in whole or in part, imposing measures intended to prevent birth and forcible conversion of females."

All these things are being done. Each of the act has been committed. Has our Government ever taken the trouble of finding out that within our territory, within the borders of India we have people who are sending out *firmans*—Agha Khan's *firmans*? All these *firmans* are published in a book. I can read out that book and in the *firmans* that have been sent out, it has been said; kidnap women from Chittagong, kidnap Bengali women; they are very good and they must be brought to Somaliland for selling; they must be brought to East Africa for selling and they must be brought to Kuwait for selling. All these things are going on.

Shri Tyagi: Is there any official document?

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Yes, official document. I will produce Agha Khan's *firmans*. You go to any place and ask the *Vazir*. There is a case reported in the Rangoon High Court and that case was originally tried by the District Judge Abigail of Bassein and the whole position was exposed, what a great wrong has been done in our country by these persons who are there. You and I have received photostat copies of letters from the progressive *Bohras* of Bombay against their own *Mullah* who exposed His Holiness, the present great man of *Bohras* wherein he had asked to support Pakistan. All these things are before us and the C.I.D. and the Central Intelligence Branch are keeping quiet about it and we are not raising voice in the proper fashion. How long are we to suffer? All these attrocities are being heaped upon us. Women are kidnapped and taken away and sold; children are kidnapped and taken

[Shri U. M. Trivedi]

away and sold in the bazaars of Saudi Arabia. How long can you tolerate this state of affairs? Are we not feeling ashamed that here are our kith and kin Bengalis, Hindus of East Pakistan or Hindus of West Pakistan, whatever they may be, who are being kidnapped and sold under the very declaration of rights against slavery? Article 4 of the Human Rights is there. And yet we are not able to go to the United Nations to prove before the world that such are the horrors committed by these people. No. We are made to look small. Whose fault is it? The fault is absolutely with us, with our Government. We should hang down our heads in shame when we are not even able to get right even the right thing, even to establish right in a logical manner, in a legal manner before a body of persons who are not idiots.

Shri Bade (Khargone): This Government should resign.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Our blood is boiling. I will never say, drive out the Muslims. That is not the thing. We have accepted the human right; we have accepted the fundamental right. We are the persons who have very rightly agreed to that declaration of human rights of the United Nations. At the same time, what is there to prevent us from asking and approaching the United Nations that this Pakistan must also give the same human rights that have been given. They are talking of basic democracy there. I have learnt of so many democracies. Never have I heard of this basic democracy? Very recently, I had an occasion of meeting many Bengali Muslims and in a very low and whispering voice they have been telling me, "We are disgusted; save us, save us". It is our duty to save those poor people also, the Bengali Muslims that are there. They must also be saved. It is in their interest also that we must approach the United Nations and we must enforce the rights that are vested in us by law. We promised to the Bengali Hindus who are left there that we shall rush to their succour. Where is that succour? What succour is there? It pains me to say that we have miserably failed to discharge the duties that we owe to the Bengali Hindus on whose blood we built up this partition and we obtained our freedom.

Sir, I support this motion.

Shri P. R. Patel: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, for peace and tranquillity we dissected our motherland. We did not get peace. We talk of civilisation and yet; we have been troubled by Pakistan. Pakistan could never become our friend so long as Ayub mentality is there. I have nothing to say against the Muslims of Pakistan. But so long as Ayub mentality is there, there will not be peace and we hear from East Pakistan stories of horror. It is a shame not only to Pakistan, not only to India, but it is a shame to the whole world and humanity that this horror could be perpetrated in Pakistan and the world sleeps over it. Where is civilisation in this?

Sir, I want peace, but I do not want the peace of the grave; I do not want the peace of slaves. I want the peace of a bold nation. And I wish my Government to be strong and determined. All these things are happening because we are not decided and we are not determined. Let us face the situation boldly. If war comes, what is wrong in it? We have a population of 44 crores, and if war comes, let us face it; each and every man should face it. The time has come for every Indian, for all Indians of all races and creeds and political parties, to be determined and strong. I think that on this point the whole nation is behind Government. I think that we should make a move in the matter.

Pakistan, rather President Ayub Khan asks for land. I ask: Who should ask for land? It is we who

should ask for land for those Hindus who have come from Pakistan. To hear it from him that he asks for land is something strange. It is we who should ask for land from Pakistan, from the Ayub Government, and at the same time, we should ask for the cost of rehabilitation and the value of the properties left behind by those persons and the properties looted or damaged. How can we get it? That is a matter for consideration. I think that the only way to do so is this. If we are determined, if we are strong and if we face the situation boldly, then everything will be all right. Let us be determined first. If war comes, then what does it matter? I would prefer war rather than the peace of the grave and humiliation. I do not want humiliation. If it be said that war may come tomorrow, I wish that it may come today. But I am not prepared to suffer any humiliation for myself and for my country.

There is also another way. The East Pakistan people have asked for democracy. They are fighting for democracy. They are not happy with the Ayub Government. Let us help them.

Shri D. C. Sharma: How can we?

Shri P. R. Patel: We can help them, if we can understand it well.

Shri Raghunath Singh: We can give them moral support.

Shri P. R. Patel: We can support them, and in that way, let us help those people in establishing real democracy there. That is the way, and if for that purpose we have to spend money and we have to do many other things, let us do those things.

I must, however, admit one thing that our publicity has been very poor. I am not happy with our publicity. Even when all these things are happening, our publicity machinery is not working in the way in which it should. We are spending large amounts of money on the External Affairs Ministry....

Shri Ranga: About Rs. 16 crores.

Shri P. R. Patel: But the External Affairs Ministry is not determined as to what efforts should be made and is always hesitating and vascillating. No country and no nation can prosper or progress if it vascillates in this way. We should be determined one way or the other. If we decide that we must bear all these things and we must suffer all these humiliations like coward people, then let us not speak a word about it, and let us not discuss the matter at all. If some people from the other side, let us say that we have no place for them and that this country cannot accommodate them. Let us be clear on the matter. But because humanity demands, we must allow them and we must help them because it is our obligation to do so as brethren, then we must help them to come over and help them in all possible ways. At the same time, we must see that such things do not happen there in the future.

As it is, every time people come over from that side to our side, we have been bearing the expenditure. How long shall we bear the expenditure? Is it not desirable to bear the expenditure of war rather than to bear this expenditure all the time? Is it not desirable to take proper steps to help the people there in East Pakistan in their demand for democracy?

Why should we not spend money there? I am afraid so long as we are not decided, things will go on like this. I tell you the country is fed up with this. The people, masses, are not happy with the humiliation in which the country is put. They are discussing and criticising. The time has come when we should be very strong.

In conclusion, I would say that if the Ayub Government—not Pakistan;

[Shri P. R. Patel]

I have nothing to say against Pakistan—wants to test our courage, let it find that we are strong. If he wants to seek our friendship, let him find that it is on honourable terms. So long as we do not become strong, we shall not be respected in the world of nations and even in the UN. Unless we are strong, we shall not command respect there also.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The debate will continue on the next non-official day for Private Members' Resolutions.

17.32 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the clock on Saturday, March 21, 1964/Chaitra 1, 1885 (Saka).